THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
Vol. LXXXIV, No. 13 New York, March 28, 1925 Whole Number 1823

gfield, Missouri

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE SENATE'S WAR ON THE PRESIDENT

THE REPUBLICAN HONEYMOON "was a brief one," gleefully remark the Democratic papers as they view the violent clash between President Coolidge and his Senate over Mr. Warren's nomination for Attorney-General, in which the President's candidate received the Senatorial ax twice in rapid succession. If the President gets this rough treatment in the very first days of his Administration, what are we likely to see during the next four years, it is being asked. At least we can be sure of one thing, observes the Boston *Globe* (Dem.), "the Administration of President Coolidge is far from being as firmly in the saddle in Congress as its friends and foes alike supposed it to be." In fact, it now seems hardly probable to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), that the President "will be able to maintain in the new Congress the leadership which he lacked in the late Congress," and the Dallas *News* (Dem.) declares that the Republican party in the Senate is now a minority, "both nominally and actually." Or, as the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.) puts it: "The vision of a safe and dependable Republican majority, loyally upholding the hands of a safe and dependable Republican President, fades at the first practical test—to be replaced by what John W. Davis termed, during the Presidential campaign last summer, 'a pitiable spectacle of discord and division.'"

Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing

REJECTED

Charles Beecher Warren, the sixth Presidential Cabinet appointee to be rejected by the United States Senate.

Nor are Republican editors blind to the political peril made clear by the Senate's savage attack on the Warren nomination. On the face of it, says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind. Rep.), it appears that "there is available a coalition majority of Democrats and insurgent Republicans sufficient to defeat the President in any policy to which they may object." And it is plain to the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), too, that the President, "with his great public indorsement, will have as difficult a time with the present Senate as, without that popular indorsement, he had with the last." Admitting that Mr. Coolidge is unfortunately and unexpectedly "in a jam with the Senate of the new Congress," the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) points out that in making his appointments, the President has been acting without taking counsel with Senate leaders. So that when the controversy arose over Warren, "the Senate had the feeling that it was being dismissed as a rubber stamp in the making of appointments, and nearly every President who has permitted that idea to gain ground has found a stubborn and entrenched body in front of him." It seems to this Republican paper that "in the relations of the Executive and the members of Congress there must be give and take if policies are to stick," so it suggests that "it would be better to have a return of reasonable councils," such as prevailed in the days of that great political diplomat, William McKinley. A slightly different warning note is struck by another Republican paper, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. The President's insistence upon Mr. Warren's confirmation, when taken with a number of other recent occurrences in Washington, it argues, has "given the political opposition its chance to represent the Republican party as bound hand and foot to Big Business. The Republican party can not afford to have that impression abroad; much less can it afford to be so bound."

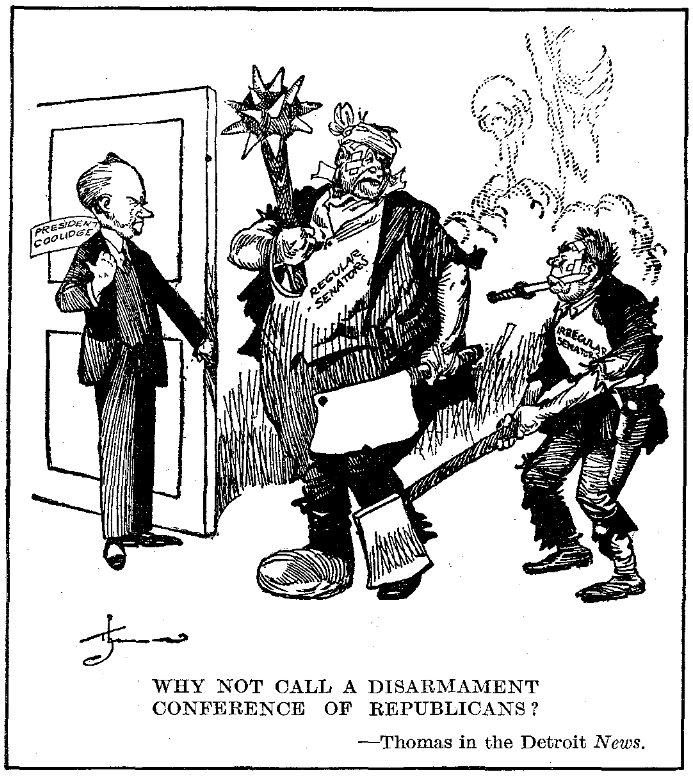
P. & A. photograph

ACCEPTED

John Garibaldi Sargent, of Vermont, who now takes office as Attorney-General of the United States.

Amid all the various political and constitutional aspects of the Warren case one fact stands out—the universal recognition that in spite of President Coolidge's overwhelming success at the polls last fall, he faces in the Senate a hostile majority composed of the Democrats, the ejected La Follette Republicans, and the small group of progressive Republicans led by such dominating personalities as Borah and Norris. The final vote against Mr. Warren showed only 39 Senators for him—all regular Republicans—and 46 against him.

President Coolidge has attributed the defeat of the Warren appointment to partizan politics. Since the Democratic Senators held together on this issue, it will be interesting to see how strongly they are supported by the Democratic press. In the Washington correspondence of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the



WHY NOT CALL A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

following explanation of the Democratic votes against Warren is offered: "The charges that Warren represented the American Sugar Refining Company in its conspiracy to control the beet-sugar industry, by fixing prices to the farmers for their beets and to the manufacturers for the finished product, not as an attorney, but as a business agent and official of subsidiaries, defeated Mr. Warren."

Senator Walsh (Dem., Mont.) summed up his attack on Mr. Warren in these words:

> "I think that he ought not to be made Attorney-General, not only because he is not eminent in the profession, but chiefly because for years he was the representative in his State of the sugar trust, one of the most offensive and oppressive trusts with which the American people have unfortunately been familiar in the present and past generation."

Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho) explained his parting with the Administration on this issue by stating that he was "unwilling to vote for the confirmation of a gentleman, however high may be his intellectual attainments or his capacity, who took the part that Mr. Warren did with Mr. Havemeyer in regard to a conspiracy . . . concerning one of the necessaries of life."

The particular point that led the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) finally to come out against the Warren nomination, in spite of its earlier feeling that the President should be given a free hand in Cabinet appointments, is not concerned with Mr. Warren's share in organizing the "sugar trust" twenty years ago. It has to do with the fact that until last January Mr. Warren was president of a Michigan sugar company, and that this company is one of a group against which complaint has been made by the Federal Trade Commission, and in the due course of events the case must be handled by the Department of Justice. His confirmation, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), "would have placed the Government's anti-trust prosecutions in the hands of a man, who in experience and sympathies was a trust-maker rather than a 'trust buster.'" The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) is convinced by the debates in the Senate that Mr. Warren was more than a mere attorney for the American Sugar Refining Company. "He was the business representative of the trust and financially interested in its operations."

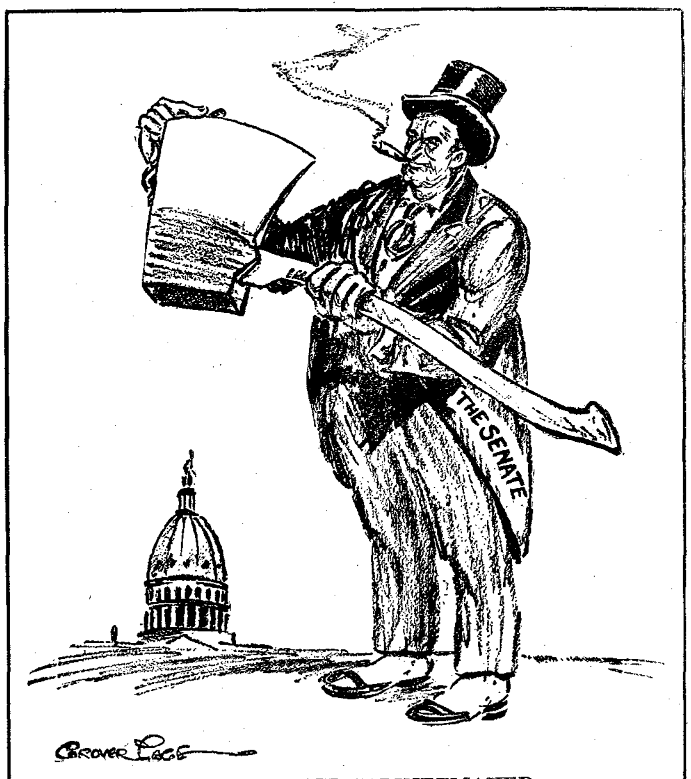
The constitutional issue involved also interests the Baltimore daily. It reminds us that the Constitution gives the President power to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to appoint members of the Cabinet. Only five times before has the Senate refused to confirm a Cabinet nomination. But President Coolidge seems to *The Sun* not to take seriously enough the Senate's duty to consider an appointee's fitness for office. The Constitution makers, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), "gave the Senate the right to prevent the President from making a mistake. There is every reason to believe that that is just what the Senate has done." The Harding Administration, says the Dallas *News* (Ind. Dem.), "showed the unwisdom of the traditional hands-off policy on the part of the Senate; had there been no Harding Administration with its Daugherty and its Fall and its Denby, Mr. Warren's nomination would probably have gone unresisted." The career of Daugherty, agrees the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "has created a sensitiveness over the Attorney-Generalship which did not previously exist, and a disposition to examine more closely into the qualifications of a nominee."

A few Democratic papers pointedly disagree with the action of the Democratic Senators in the Warren case. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the Democrats are "making overtures to disaster" by combining with the Republican irregulars, and that they are more likely to strengthen than to diminish Mr. Coolidge's prestige. The Boston *Post* (Ind. Dem.) feels that the Democratic Senators are making a mistake by not letting the President choose his own men for his Cabinet. And the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which hoped that Mr. Warren would be confirmed, denounces "all this talk of trusts and oppression of the people" as "tommyrot."

If a few Democratic papers take this attitude, it may reasonably be expected that practically all the Republican journals feel that President Coolidge was justified in taking the position he did over the Warren appointment. The Albany *Journal* (Rep.) speaks for a host of Republican dailies when it says emphatically:

> "The people who voted for President Coolidge do not approve the rejection of his nomination of Mr. Warren. And they thoroughly disapprove the way it was done."

Both Michigan Senators—Couzens, a Republican, and Ferris, a Democrat—voted against the appointment of Warren, a Michigan man, but the Michigan legislature went on record as



THE ASSISTANT CABINETMAKER

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

approving the appointment. The Grand Rapids *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) tells us that the Michigan Senators did not represent the opinion of the State, and we find this paper as well as the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) and Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.) speaking in the highest terms of Mr. Warren. Apparently mindful of the fact that Mr. Warren served as Ambassador to Japan and to Mexico after filling other diplomatic posts, the Detroit paper says somewhat bitterly:

> "The record of Mr. Warren's services to the nation, and the character of his patriotism stand out in such brilliancy against the records of most of his chief accusers, and in such contrast to the lack-luster patriotism of several of his opponents, that the effort to discredit him produces a sensation of sickening disgust."

In the Senate debates Senator Butler (Rep., Mass.) declared that in his relations with the sugar business fifteen or twenty years ago, Mr. Warren conducted himself "properly, legally and ethically in that transaction so far as anybody was aware in those days."

Naturally, the Republicans must blame some one for this Administration defeat. The New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) is moved to a violent attack on the Democratic party. It sees the Democratic leaders unable to "resist the petty temptation to bushwhack a Republican President." The New York paper continues:

> "Under the leadership of Messrs. Walsh, Wheeler, and Reed, the Senate Democrats snarl and rave at the man who smashed the unholy Democratic-La Follette alliance of 1923-'24. In their rancor they forget that no Democratic Senate has ever before denied a Republican President the privilege of naming his own Cabinet officers. To accomplish a personal revenge they repudiate a principle which they have always honored."

Preferring to center its attack on the Republicans who voted against Warren, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) says warningly: "These desertions are a dangerous pastime for men who claim to be loyal Republicans and whose careers are dependent upon their adherence to the Republican party."

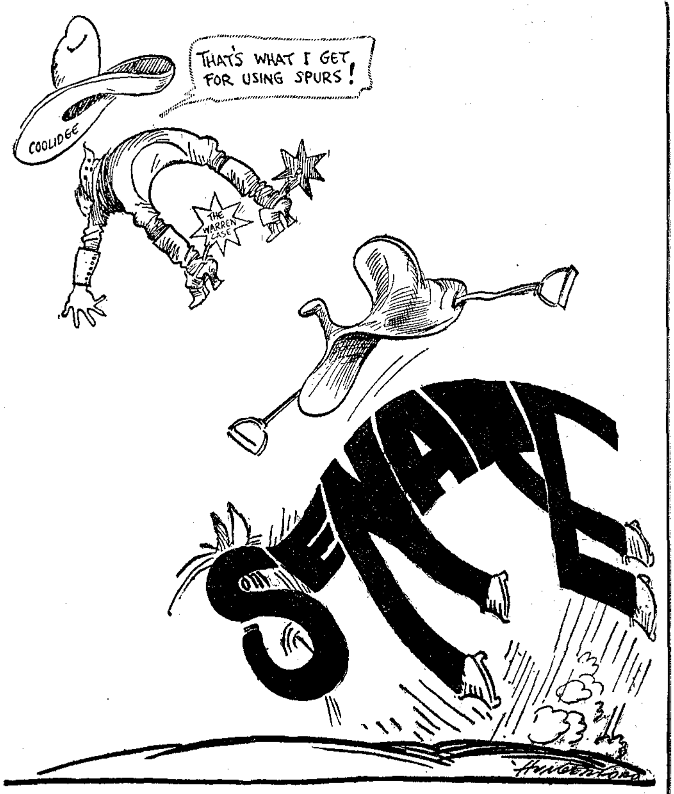
But it is the regular Republican Old Guard that incurs the censure of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). Accepting the statement of Robert Barry, one of its Washington correspondents, that "President Coolidge lost his fight to compel the Senate to confirm Mr. Warren because he was deserted by the men who have won battles for the Republican party in the past," this newspaper concludes that "the one outstanding thing is the weakness of the Republican organization in the Senate."

Vice-President Dawes, who is covered with ridicule by unsympathetic Democratic journals for his absence at the crucial moment, is not entirely forgotten or forgiven by the press of his own party. The Albany *Journal* shakes an editorial head at this "strange contradiction of General Dawes's usual procedure. He has always been present when needed." "He may never dare to take another nap," remarks *The Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) in his own city of Chicago; "he was asleep at the switch when the Administration was going off the rails, and he may be advised hereafter to take coffee in the morning, even if it keeps him awake all day."

While most correspondents agree that Mr. Warren's "sugar trust" connections, as presented by Senators Walsh and Reed, played the most important part in preventing his confirmation as Attorney-General, some of them point out that this is not the whole story. According to Frederic William Wile, of the Washington *Star* (Ind.), the Michigan lawyer's affiliations with the sugar interests were merely the formal peg on which the fight was hung; the nail on which the Senate was actually hammering was resentment against "President Coolidge's appointment policy with its total disregard of organization susceptibilities, Senatorial traditions, and the other vested rights of patronage dictators." In another one of his political articles, this writer says in connection with the lukewarm support given to Warren by the Republican organization in the Upper House: "Some Senators have not yet balmed the wounds they suffered when the steam-roller passed over them at the Cleveland national convention, where Warren was one of the principal cogs in the Butler machine." In the Baltimore *Sun*, Frank R. Kent suggests that it is not Mr. Warren's record nor either local nor national politics that made the Congressional opposition against him so strong—

> "It was his personality, the offensive egotistic touch in his manner plus the confident belief that his present friendliness would quickly congeal to a frozen and patronizing formality, as galling as it is unjustified, once he was out of the woods—that was the basic cause for the bitterness shown toward Mr. Warren."

To tell the story of a case which will undoubtedly be of interest to all future students of our political history, it may be noted that Charles Beecher Warren, Detroit lawyer, after having served the Government as Ambassador, first to Japan and then to Mexico; and after being a spokesman for Mr. Coolidge and chairman of the committee which framed the platform at the last Republican National Convention, was nominated by the President for Attorney-General on January 10. On February 10 the People's Legislative Service, a La Follette organization, filed a protest against the appointment on the ground of Mr. Warren's close connection with the sugar interests. A few days later the President was told that it would be difficult to confirm the nomination during the life of the Congress then in session. No vote was taken during the session. At the opening of the special session of the Senate early this month, President Coolidge again submitted the name of Mr. Warren. On March 10 the confirmation was voted on. Mr. Dawes was not in the chair, and when it was found that there would be a tie which his vote would break, he was sent for, but arrived too late. The confirmation was rejected by a final vote of 41 to 39. Two days later Mr. Coolidge resubmitted the nomination. On the 14th he told the Senate that he would give Mr. Warren a recess appointment which would keep him in office until the next session of Congress. On the 16th Mr. Warren was again rejected, 46 to 39. On the 17th Mr. Warren refused to accept a recess appointment, and President Coolidge nominated Mr. John Garibaldi Sargent, an old friend and ex-Attorney-General of Vermont. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination and adjourned.

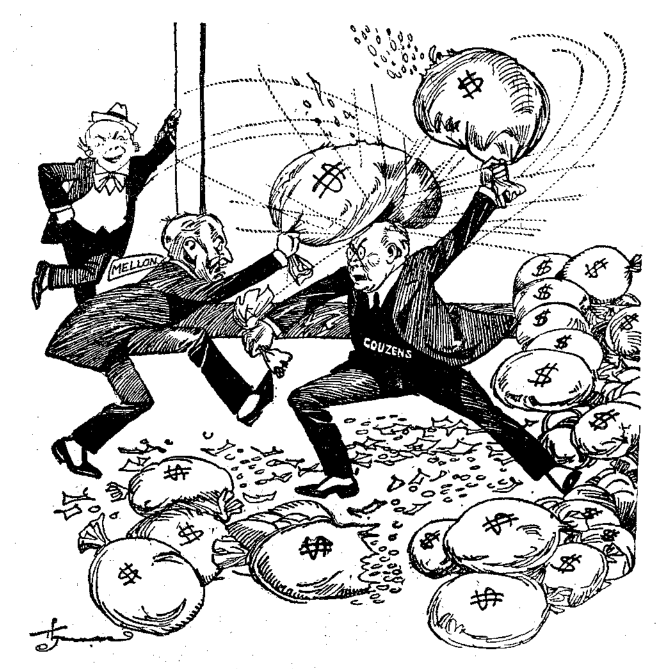


NO WONDER HE WOULD RATHER EXERCISE ON A WOODEN HORSE

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

INCOME-TAX EVILS

WHEN TWO MULTI-MILLIONAIRES, one a United States Senator and the other the Secretary of the Treasury, open fire on each other over the payment of income taxes, the result is regarded by the press as something more than a "private fight." Evidence brought to light by the investigating committee headed by Senator Couzens of Michigan tends to show that the United States Government has lost nearly a hundred million dollars through erroneous deductions and allowances in the income taxes of certain big corporations. Almost immediately after the publication of this evidence, Secretary Mellon's department served notice on Senator Couzens that he owes the Government between ten and eleven million dollars on his income tax for 1919. The public in general, and the small income-tax payer in particular, are startled and troubled by these revelations that millions of dollars can be lost or gained by the Government through varying interpretation of the income-tax law. The remedy, suggests the Detroit *News*, rests with Congress, which "can avoid any latitude in the interpretation of laws by writing clear laws in the first place." But the increasing bitterness of the feud between Senator Couzens and Secretary Mellon seems to have raised obstacles in the path of a Congressional rescue party. Thus a Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* predicts that the next session of Congress "will see a battle over tax-reduction and tax-reform which for bitterness and recrimination may throw even last year's oil scandal and the exposures in the Department of Justice into the shade."



SHOWING HOW MILLIONAIRES STICK TOGETHER

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Before looking at the causes of the feud between the Senator and the Secretary, let us examine the income-tax evils the feud seems to have brought to light. Such alleged weakness in the law as the publicity clause, which lays a firm's private affairs open to the scrutiny of business rivals, and the high surtaxes, which are said to drive capital into tax-exempt securities, have been discust in previous articles. The defects upon which the spotlight has been turned by the Couzens-Mellon fight seem to relate chiefly to the law's administrative features. Thus in the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), we read:

> "While Senator Couzens is promoting suspicion as to tax refunds due to over-assessments in past years, and the Treasury Department is raising the question of underpayments by Senator Couzens on his own profits of six years ago, it transpires that because of recent court decisions, employees of self-sustaining water departments of cities are to be called on to file income returns for the last six years, during which it was supposed they were exempt.
>
> "When people pay their taxes they are entitled to feel that it is a closed incident, but that seems to be impossible under the Federal methods we have. It may seem specially unjust when salaried employees of water departments suddenly find themselves subject to six years of back taxes for which they may have made no provision, and it is unjust. But it is the same kind of injustice that the business of the country in all its phases is constantly subject to.
>
> "As a matter of fact, Congress produces a revenue law which abounds in uncertainties. The internal Revenue Bureau makes its own interpretations and proceeds to act under them. Then as the years go by there come decisions showing that its interpretations were wrong, whereupon taxes that have been paid have to be refunded and taxes that have not been paid have to be collected. The result is that business in its many forms operates in constant uncertainty as to its resources and liabilities."

In Washington, reports Mark Sullivan to the New York *Herald Tribune*, some thoughtful observers "venture to say this Couzens incident will cause the public to understand certain fundamental and unescapable vices in the income-tax law, and that this realization, accompanied by other factors, will bring about a state of public opinion such that, some years ahead of us, we shall get rid of the whole law as it now exists." These observers say that if we keep the income tax at all, "it will be in the simple form of a tax on gross income or gross sales, such as everybody can understand, and about which there can be no dispute or exercise of discretion." Mr. Sullivan goes on to argue that the complexity of the present law may be alone responsible for the conflict between Mr. Couzens and Mr. Mellon, who may both be acting in "complete good faith:"

> "Complexity gives rise necessarily to discretion on the part of the income-tax department. Discretion in turn gives rise to the possibility, at least, of favor or disfavor. That possibility in turn gives rise to the final possibility of charges such as Senator Couzens has been making: first, that the Treasury practises favor toward some persons and, second, that it practises malice toward Mr. Couzens himself. All this is deplorable, is as undesired by Secretary Mellon as by Senator Couzens, but is inherent in the income-tax law.
>
> "First, in 1920, Mr. Couzens, in order to make out his income-tax statement, asked the Treasury Department to pass on the value of stock in the Ford Company as of 1913. That seven-years-old valuation, as every accountant knows, involved very large discretion on the part of the income-tax bureau. No matter what valuation should be given, it was susceptible to charges of being too high or too low, or both. Senator Couzens accepted the valuation, made out his statement based on it, and paid his tax.
>
> "Nearly five years later some one informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the valuation was too low. The Secretary of the Treasury, being thus put upon notice, was obliged to look into the matter. Having notified Mr. Couzens he is going to investigate, Secretary Mellon is susceptible to being charged, as Senator Couzens charges him, with malice. On the other hand, if the income-tax bureau had failed to take notice of the information, it would be quite possible for some enemy of Senator Couzens or of Secretary Mellon to charge that Secretary Mellon had practised favor or possibly fear toward the Senator. To state it another way:
>
> "For a year and a half past, Senator Couzens has been charging that certain corporations were unduly favored by the present Secretary of the Treasury. Thereupon some one takes up a charge that Senator Couzens himself was unduly favored by a preceding Secretary of the Treasury. When the income-tax department takes notice of this latter charge, Mr. Couzens answers by saying that in this case the Secretary of the Treasury is practising the other vice of using his power of discretion because of personal malice. Complete good faith can be attributed both to Senator Couzens and to Secretary Mellon, and the fact remains that these vices are inherent in the nature of the income-tax law."

An outstanding revelation made by the Couzens committee, writes W. W. Jermane in his Washington correspondence to the Seattle *Times*, is the utterly unscientific nature of the high surtax rates:

"It has been out of the question to make collections under them. Whenever it appeared to Treasury officials that strict enforcement would result in confiscation, the loopholes and ambiguities of the law were used as a means of escape for the individual or corporation whom enforcement would have ruined financially. At no time, it is believed, has Mr. Mellon violated the law. He has, however, apparently used it, on the advice of experts in the Department of Justice, to prevent the doing of things that the country, in its sober moments, would not approve."

Let us turn now to the personal factors in this controversy. It will be recalled that when the famous "Mellon tax plan" was announced, Senator Couzens was one of the first to criticize it, openly charging that Mr. Mellon, with his extensive corporation interests, had a deep, personal interest in tax-revision along the lines which he recommended to Congress. A rather tart correspondence between the two followed, in the course of which, Secretary Mellon referred to the allegation that Senator Couzens had escaped the income tax by investing his millions in tax-exempt securities. Then, after a prolonged fight, the Senate ordered an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in Secretary Mellon's Treasury Department, and placed Senator Couzens in charge of the investigation. The later developments are still fresh in the public mind.

The two personalities involved are outlined as follows by Robert T. Small in a Washington dispatch for the Consolidated Press Association:

"'Jim' Couzens, Republican Senator from Michigan, is the richest man in the Senate to-day, and one of the richest of all time. Possibly the late Senator W. A. Clark, copper king of Montana, had a dollar or two more, but not much.

"Andrew W. Mellon, Republican Secretary of the Treasury, is unquestionably the richest man who ever held a government office. Some persons have estimated his wealth as high as $600,000,000 to $800,000,000. In any event, after all the deductions a rich man is entitled to, Mr. Mellon paid last year an income tax of well over a million dollars.

"These are the two men of millions who are locked to-day in what their friends say is a life-and-death struggle. Jim Couzens, a man with a fighting face, who has come from poverty to Aladdin-like affluence in the space of a generation, has sworn to drive Andrew Mellon, second or third richest man in the United States, out of public office. Mellon has vowed to drive Couzens from the Senate.

"Jim Couzens is known to all of his friends as a fighter. He has the face of a battler, clean-shaven, clean-cut, eyes that snap but do not sparkle, cold gray hair, very sparse over the temples—a face which seems never to have known the lines of a lasting smile. Life has been grim to Jim. Even untold riches have not brought him surcease of struggle. He is out of business, but he declares he is going to show up all the 'rottenness' in business, including the supervision of business by certain departments or bureaus of the Government. Jim has just been elected for another six-year term in the Senate. His colleagues and his enemies know it will not be an idle term.

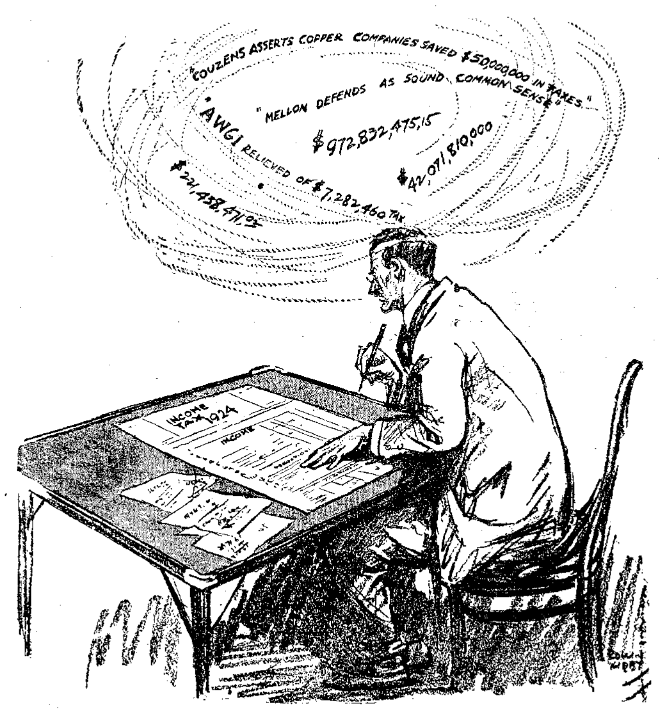
"The story of Jim Couzens is the romance of the flivver. He put $1,000 in the Ford Motor Company. He had to borrow $100 of this from an aunt. When he sold out his holdings in 1919 he paid the aunt the $100 back—and about $600,000 in interest and earnings on the same. Altogether Jim's $1,000 of 1903 was translated sixteen years later into $33,000,000—cash. Investments made along the way to fortune—investments in banks and real estate and various industrial enterprises—probably have brought the Couzens wealth up to $50,000,000.

"The Couzens fortune is invested almost wholly in State and city bonds. He once sold bonds when he was mayor of Detroit. Now he buys them. State and city bonds are tax-exempt. This seems to have riled Mr. Secretary Mellon. And thereby hangs about nine-tenths of the tale that has become so heated as to induce Senators to call names and almost hurl ink-bottles."

While the Couzens fortune is thus accused of being a slacker in the matter of income-tax payment, we are told by Henry Suydam in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the Michigan Senator's investigations have saved millions for the Government by bringing to light income-tax leaks. Says Mr. Suydam:

"Altho not a spectacular person nor a speechmaker, Mr. Couzens has been on the front pages of the newspapers a great deal since he came to Washington about two years ago. His courage, his departure from precedent, and his tendency to bolt the Administration when it suits him, all have served to make him an interesting public figure. The most important single thing he has done is his investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"There is no doubt that this investigation, which the Treasury has resisted since the start, would never have got very far, if it had not been for Couzens's driving force. He gets down to his office at nine in the morning and remains there until seven at night, with intermissions when his presence is required on the floor of the Senate. . . .


"COUZENS ASSERTS COPPER COMPANIES SAVED $50,000,000 IN TAXES."
"MELLON DEFENDS AS SOUND COMMON SENSE"
$972,832,475.15
"AWGI RELIEVED OF $7,282,460 TAX
$42,071,810,000
$221,458,471.97
INCOME TAX 1924
INCOME

PICTURE OF A TAXPAYER DECIDING TO DEDUCT $9.17

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"The investigation has cost up to March 1 the round sum of $50,000 on the Senate end.

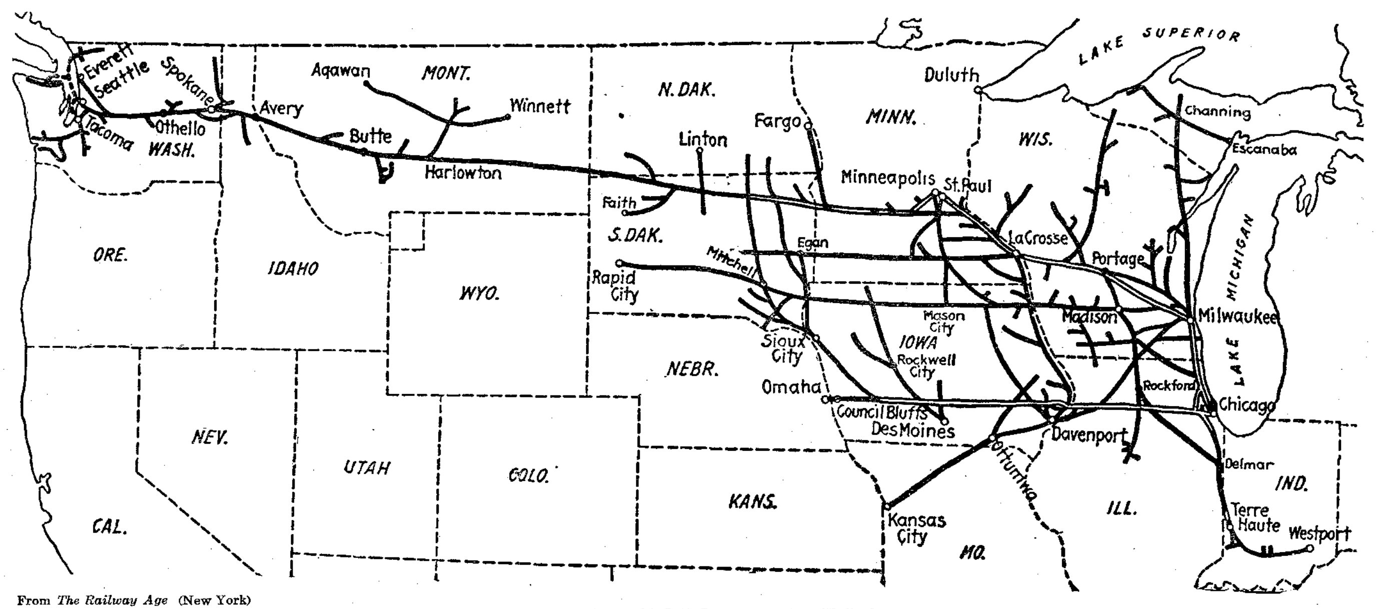
"Altho not a lawyer himself, Mr. Couzens has an extraordinarily keen and logical mind, well fitted to deal with complexities and contradictions of the Income-Tax Law. His committee will go on taking evidence up to June 1 of this year. Between then and the meeting of Congress in December, it will devote itself to a preparation of its final report. The total cost of the investigation will be about $75,000.

"If this seems a large sum, it can be stated that as the direct result of a single case shown up before this committee, the United States Treasury expects to collect an extra $8,000,000 from the United States Steel Company. If the investigation is figured on a mere dollars-and-cents basis, it is contended this one case has fully justified it.

"The report to be rendered to the next Congress will, however, do much more than show inadequacies of specific Treasury rulings. It will go into the whole subject of the administration of the income-tax law in such a way as to focus public attention upon the need for radical reform.

"The investigation had its source in two or three major complaints against the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It was charged that the Bureau was years behind in its work; that taxpayers had no way of knowing whether returns had been allowed or disallowed; and, of great importance, that tax 'fixers' and experts of various kinds were required in order to get favorable rulings from the Treasury.

"The object of the investigation, in other words, was to cure the existing system and to stop vast leaks in the administration of the law, all for the benefit of the taxpayer and the public income."



From *The Railway Age* (New York)

THE ST. PAUL SYSTEM—NOW IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS

Showing the long extension to Puget Sound which parallels the competing Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, and which has never brought in sufficient revenue to justify its cost. Of this extension through Montana, Idaho and Washington 649 miles, including the line crossing the Rockies, was recently electrified.

THE ST. PAUL FAILURE

"THAT THE 11,000-MILE Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system passes into the hands of receivers after two years of steady financial recovery for American railroads as a whole is not susceptible of explanation in a nutshell," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, while the New York *Times* thinks that the general public is likely to be sadly puzzled to make out "why a railway which ten years ago stood in the highest credit, with both its stock and its 4 per cent. bonds above par, should have encountered such ill-fortune." The final difficulty that was found insurmountable by the managers and financiers of the St. Paul was the maturity of about $50,000,000 worth of bonds in June, with no cash in the road's treasury to meet them, and no possibility of borrowing. Examination of the road's prospects showed no probability of sufficiently increasing revenues in the next few years to make it worth while to try to tide over the present emergency with short-time loans. And it was pointed out in the application for receivership that "the income of the railway company from all sources has not in any year, except in 1923, since the properties were returned by the Federal Government, equaled the interest charges. Prior to 1917 the income was sufficient to pay all expenses and to build up a surplus as well." In a statement issued by the directors of the St. Paul, the following were set down as the causes for the road's difficulties:

> "1. The competition of the Panama Canal, which by reason of the low freight rates between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast and also to the Far East, via the Canal, has been heavily felt by all transcontinental lines, and particularly by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, because of the large percentage of its investment in the Puget Sound extension.
>
> "2. The deprest agricultural and business conditions of the past few years in the Northwest, where a large part of the company's traffic originates. Passenger earnings, which were $31,034,000 in 1920, were only $21,768,000 in 1924, due largely to motor-vehicle competition.
>
> "3. The large increases in the cost of labor and materials and in taxes, which have not been offset by corresponding increases in rates or in volume of traffic."

Several newspaper writers point out that most of the above factors affect a number of railroads about equally, and come from without. There are other factors coming from within and peculiar to the St. Paul that should be strest, we read in the New York *Sun:*

> "The chief of them was the company's highly ambitious transcontinental extensions and electrification work, into which many millions of dollars were poured.
>
> "If the road erred in premature extension work, it has also been unfortunate in its methods of financing. It has $233,000,000 of stock outstanding and $439,000,000 of bonds, a structure utterly topheavy."

To understand St. Paul's present plight, says *The Wall Street Journal*, we must look back more than twenty years:

> "About 1902 the management of the St. Paul found itself confronting new alliances in the West which dimmed its prospect for traffic interchange west of the Missouri River. Northern Pacific and Great Northern had joined forces with the Burlington to put both into Chicago; Union Pacific was working with the North Western at Omaha, as it still does; Canadian competition threatened to increase and already bridged the gap between the manufacturing East and the Pacific Coast. St. Paul had to choose between taking its chances as an almost isolated local granger road, and the great adventure of building across 1,500 miles of sparsely settled country, including three mountain ranges, to Pacific tidewater."

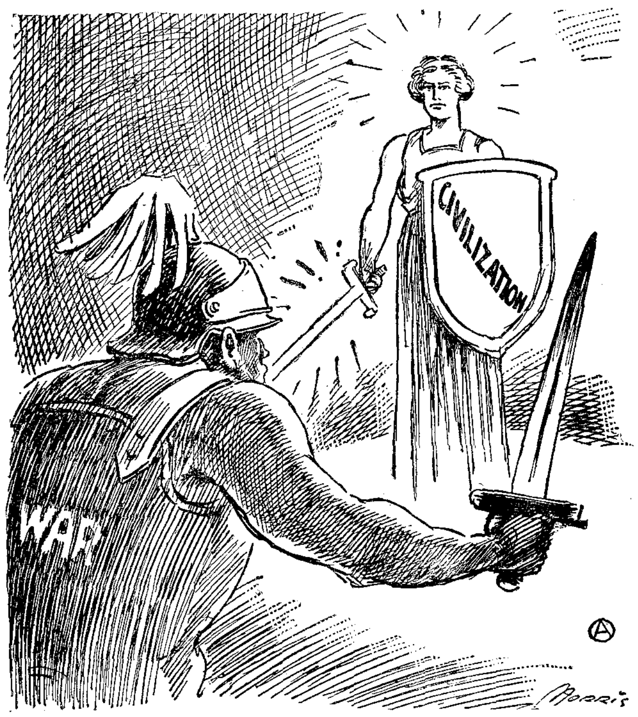
The St. Paul management decided on the great adventure, and advanced $155,000,000 to the subsidiary company which built the extension. As the New York *Times* tells the story from this point:

> "In January of 1913, when the St. Paul formally assumed the liabilities of the Puget Sound extension, the war and its economic consequences could not have been imagined. The events of 1914, with the confusing sequel of the next half-dozen years in the transportation industry, caught the St. Paul at the very crux of an immensely expensive financial undertaking, involving large and continuous use of credit and depending for its early success on the rapid development of the new territory traversed. Other railways in the section had to face the check caused by the war, the heavy handicap of a rising cost of operation, the difficult money market, and the paralyzing effect of the 1920 deflation on the agricultural communities; but the St. Paul, with its annual interest charge increased from less than $9,000,000 to $20,000,000, was in a different and a vastly more vulnerable position. Its case may fairly be described as a series of strokes of ill-luck which no one could have foreseen.
>
> "The engineering experts agreed that the property is assured of a sound and prosperous future, but only if the excessive fixed charge imposed by the terms of its present debt is reduced by financial reorganization. This is what the St. Paul will now discuss with its creditors. It is, after all, passing through the experience which has at one time in their history confronted all of the transcontinental railways in this country, with two or three exceptions: the necessity of reorganizing a heavy funded debt incurred for construction purposes, because the development of the new regions opened up had not arrived on the scale and at the time expected by the inceptors of the enterprise."

NOW FOR MORE DISARMAMENT

ANOTHER WASHINGTON CONFERENCE became a possibility on "Friday, the 13th" of March, when President Coolidge announced, following the rejection at Geneva of the League of Nations protocol providing for compulsory arbitration of all international disputes, that he would take up at once the question of a second arms conference. The starting-point of this parley, if it is called, will be where the first one left off, say Washington correspondents. Heretofore, we are told, the President has taken the position that as long as the Geneva protocol was alive, and still might be put into effect, it would be an impropriety for this Government to undertake to assemble what would be the equivalent of a rival gathering. But now, declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "America is free to assume world leadership in the next move toward disarmament." For, to quote Edwin L. James, who reported the Geneva meeting for the New York *Times*, "all prospects of a League of Nations disarmament conference this year have vanished."

The first parley, it is generally agreed, has halted competition in the construction of capital ships. But vast sums of money are still being used to build cruisers, submarines, destroyers, and airplanes. Mr. Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg now plan to sound out, through our embassies abroad, the same Powers which attended the first conference as to their willingness to deal with the unfinished business of the first conference—further limitation of sea power, including the auxiliary types referred to above. What the United States will do at the next parley, if the other Powers agree to a meeting, says Frederic William Wile, of the Washington *Star*, is to propose:



ONE OF US MUST GO

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "1. That the naval Powers agree, on lines of the first Washington Treaty, to limit the number and size of light cruisers and other surface craft, including destroyers, for a certain number of years.
>
> "2. That submarines be abolished, or, if they can not be abolished, that they be limited in number, and that rules for their use in warfare, especially against merchant vessels, be restricted in the most rigid manner.
>
> "3. That the Washington Treaty provisions limiting the total tonnage and armament of aircraft carriers be extended."

According to J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, the British, Japanese, and Italian Governments have given informal assurances that they will entertain an invitation to a parley, whether it is held in Washington or elsewhere. No such assurance, however, has been given by the French, we are told. This, it is explained, is probably due to fear of Germany; in the words of Premier Herriot: "France will not disarm either her military or naval forces without a satisfactory settlement of her security problem." Moreover, we are reminded by a Universal Service dispatch from Washington, "France has thus far failed to ratify the submarine-poison-gas treaty signed at the Washington Conference, and there are no indications that she will do so." And, adds a report to the New York *Times:*

> "The French have never ratified the Washington Agreement to the effect that a submarine can not attack a merchant ship in time of war. This is because the French want a definition of merchant ship, it being their contention, opposed by the English, that when a merchant ship carries guns she loses her peaceful character."

Of the present naval situation, particularly with reference to France and Japan, Hector C. Bywater, a well-known British writer on naval topics, says in the Baltimore *Sun:*

> "The naval situation to-day resembles to some extent that which prevailed before the first conference. The huge battleship programs in hand at that time have disappeared, but in their place we find a large volume of light combatant tonnage either building or projected.
>
> "Since signing the Treaty, the five Powers concerned have legislated for a total of 221 new fighting ships, France leading with 117 and Japan coming next with 60. Before the Treaty ratios could be applied to every class of tonnage, France and Japan would have to renounce a considerable part of their respective programs. Neither shows the least disposition to take this course. Yet the hearty cooperation of both countries would be indispensable to the success of a new conference. If, in addition, land and air armaments were brought within the purview of discussion, Germany and Russia, to say nothing of the Balkan States, would certainly have to be consulted.
>
> "In the meantime, an item of news from Paris has served to emphasize the desirability of laying down a more rigid definition of relative naval strength. Since the dreadnought *France* was wrecked two and a half years ago, France has been entitled to replace it with a new ship. Moreover, in 1927 she will be free to build a substitute for the battle-ship *Jean Bart*. She may thus build 70,000 tons of capital ships. There is a clause in the Treaty which expressly authorizes France to employ her tonnage allotment as she may consider advisable, so long as her individual ships do not exceed 35,000 tons displacement.
>
> "Her experts have no intention of constructing two 35,000-ton mastodons like the British *Nelson* and *Rodney*, which they hold to be useless for French naval purposes. They propose, instead, to build four 17,500-ton battle cruisers of thirty-four knots speed, each mounting a battery of eight high-powered 12-inch guns in two quadruple turrets.
>
> "Now, the advent of these swift and heavily-gunned vessels in the French Navy would be a serious matter for Great Britain. As commerce raiders they would be extremely dangerous. Viewed in conjunction with the rapid expansion of French submarine strength, this latest development can not be treated with indifference. By exposing the dangerous elasticity of the present naval compact, it supplies a cogent argument in favor of a second treaty which shall remedy the palpable shortcomings of the first."

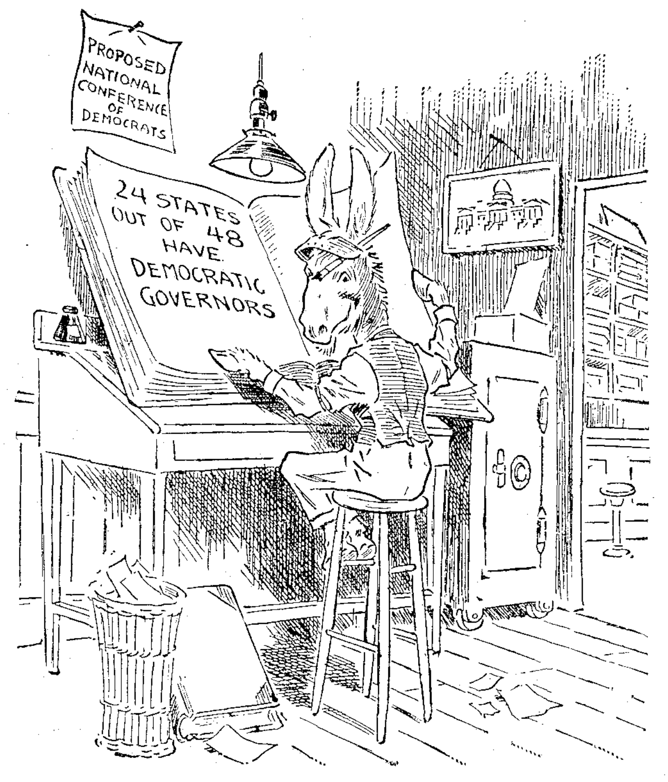
The Providence *Bulletin*, in fact, "with all deference to Secretary Hughes and those who were responsible for the success of the Washington Conference," believes that "the questions which call for settlement to-day are of a far more delicate nature." Therefore, maintains the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

> "As the only surviving arms limitation project commanding the initial support of both this country and Great Britain, the President's plan must have the support of all friends of disarmament. The Washington Conference left the situation in a highly unsatisfactory state both as regards the United States and the

other principal Powers. It is certain to become more and more unsatisfactory as the Powers multiply their resources in submarines, airplanes and light cruisers."

In a Boston *Globe* editorial we are reminded that—

> "America's desire to further this arms-reduction project is due to concern over the operation of the Dawes plan as much as over world peace. England and France are once more drifting diplomatically apart. France demands 'security' before disarmament, and in this she has support from her military allies in Central Europe. Her steps in the Rhineland and the Saar threaten to impair the prospects for the Dawes plan, which envisages a unified Germany under control of the Dawes Plan Commission.
>
> "Britain, of course, favors the American parley, and says so. Britain wants it, first because she feels it would attack the question of French land armaments and air armaments, and second because she wants a revived Germany for trade reasons. France contends that she will enter a disarmament parley only if some major Power gives her a security alliance against Germany. This England refuses to do. Hence the deadlock."


PROPOSED NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS
24 STATES OUT OF 48 HAVE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS

ASSETS
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, however, believes that "when the time comes, France will doubtless be represented, altho she is likely to be obstinate." The chief reason for France's reluctance, we are told, is that France is afraid of Germany. Therefore, continues the Cleveland paper:

> "In order to obviate this trouble it may be necessary to give France some satisfactory assurance that she will not have to stand alone in the event of a new attack by Germany."

While every other newspaper that has come to our attention agrees with *The Virginian-Pilot* that "the President's plan must have the support of all friends of disarmament," the New York *Bulletin* maintains that—

> "While it suited Britain, the League was extolled and applauded, and millions of pounds were spent attempting to convert the world to the idea. Now Britain sees her best chance is in going alone, so the League is junked and will remain junked unless the United States agrees to an alliance with Britain.
>
> "Britain's duplicity in the League of Nations, her bold betrayal of those nations which depended upon her to hold the League together, should convince Americans that this nation should enter no other disarmament conference."

DEMOCRATIC PLANS TO WIN NEXT YEAR

LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS AFTER THE FUNERAL, observes the militantly Progressive Philadelphia *North American*, the leading victim of the Presidential campaign—the Democratic party—is undergoing an examination, and two of the party doctors, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senator Thomas J. Walsh, are holding a consultation as to what should be done to stand the Democratic donkey on its legs. Mr. Roosevelt, it will be recalled, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1920, and manager of Governor Smith's campaign for the Presidential nomination last year, while Senator Walsh was the permanent chairman of the Madison Square Garden convention. These leaders of the Democracy, according to the Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.), have come to the conclusion, through correspondence by Mr. Roosevelt with the delegates who sweltered through those hectic weeks last summer, that the Democratic party has had its fill of gay adventures; that it has followed altogether too many political will-o'-the-wisps. It has flirted with many gay deceivers. And it has paid, and paid, and paid.

Now comes a movement, we are informed by Washington correspondents, which has for its primary purpose the building up of a cohesive, aggressive Democratic organization in the hope of recapturing control of Congress in 1926, and thus laying the foundation for a real Presidential fight two years later. Mr. Roosevelt's proposal of a general conference of leading Democrats, approximating a national convention, is the first move since the Madison Square Garden convention to patch up the differences between the factions of Governor Smith, of New York, and William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury. The chief aim seems to be to lead the Democratic donkey back into the pathway of Jeffersonian simplicity and regularity. The Roosevelt plan is endorsed by Senator Walsh, Clem Shaver, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and John W. Davis, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate last year. But it is opposed, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, by the Bryan brothers, William J. and "Charley."

Mr. Roosevelt says, in summarizing the replies to his letters, that Democratic leaders are agreed that the party should concern itself for the next two years with national issues only, and that there should be no discussion of Presidential candidacies at the proposed conference. As to the methods of practical party organization, these leaders concur in five suggestions, as follows:

> "1. That the National Committee or its executive machinery should function every day in every year, and not merely in Presidential election years.
>
> "2. That the National Committee should be brought into far closer touch with the State organizations.
>
> "3. That the executive machinery for year-in-and-year-out work should be put on a continuing and businesslike financial basis.
>
> "4. That publicity for fundamental party policy and for the dissemination of current information should be greatly extended.
>
> "5. That party leaders from all sections should meet more frequently in order to exchange views and plan for united party action."

When we examine the reaction of the Democratic press to the Roosevelt proposal, we find a majority of editors in favor of it. The same may be said, however, of independent and Republican dailies, for, to quote the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "if there is a return to basic principles, it should have a beneficial influence on political thought generally. Republicans would then be spurred to equal the clear-cut declarations of their opponents."

First taking up the Democratic line of reasoning, we find the New York *Times* of the opinion that "any rational plan for smoothing out the factional animosities that helped to bring such disaster upon the party last year deserves encouragement." As the Asheville (N. C.) *Times* remarks:

"It is not strange that Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan for a virtual reorganization of the Democratic party should have met with the hearty approval of the party leaders to whom it has been submitted. The wonder is that such a scheme has not been brought forward before now. Simply explained, it means that the Democratic party should forget the past, bury its internal troubles, and set seriously about the task of propagating its faith and closing its gaping ranks.

"There is nothing bold or original about the plan. It is simplicity itself. It follows the dictates of common sense. It assumes that the Democratic party has a service to render to the Republic. The plan is especially happy in its demand that all discussion of candidates be tabooed for the time being and that attention be paid to principles rather than personalities. There will be time enough in 1927 and 1928 to divide on candidates.

"Roosevelt's plan should be placed into effect. Of course, it must be expanded and perhaps modified in the light of the wisdom which fuller consideration will produce. But it furnishes a good start, and it should not be permitted to die."

True, admits the Nashville *Tennessean*, "the time is rather short for the party machinery to be repaired for the Congressional campaign of 1926, but the conference idea offers a short-cut." In the opinion of the Providence *News:*

"What the Democratic party needs is a renewed and more emphatic stress upon fundamental principles that have made it the great political instrument it is for the well-being of the common people of our republic. When that is done a united front will have been presented, the electorate shall cease to be confused, and there should follow an almost automatic elimination of discussion at this time of candidates for the next national election, a discussion that can only result in engendering deplorable factional discord.

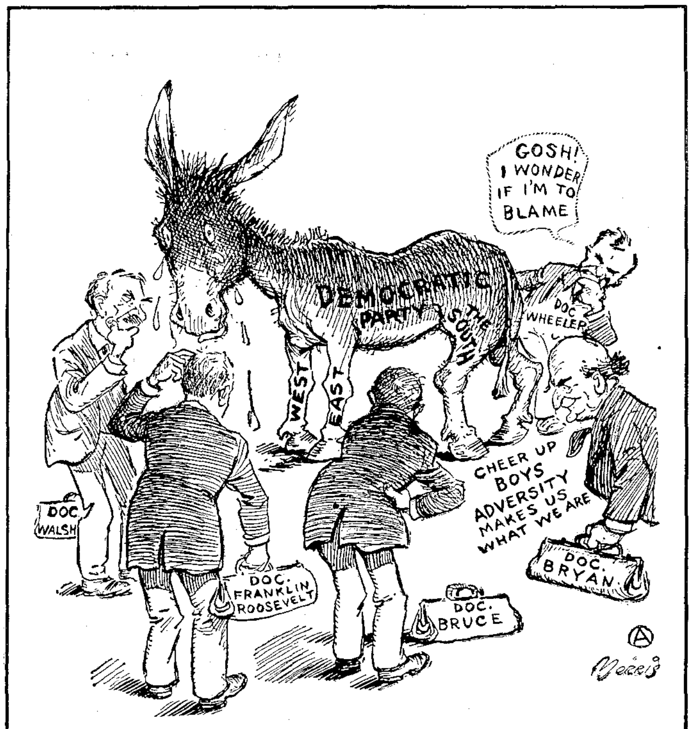
"The Democratic party had its origin coincidentally with the beginning of the Republic. It opposed special privilege in Washington's day, and it has been for nearly a century and a half the only political agency in this land that reflects the aims and aspirations of the mass of the people. It has always stood unfalteringly for the rights of the average citizen through the free rule of the electorate, as opposed to the Republican party, which seeks a mere moneyed prosperity of the nation."

Nevertheless, maintains the Pittsburgh *Post:*

"With the Republicans thoroughly organized and with their organization working actively practically every day of the year, it stands to reason that any party to win against them must give equal attention to organization and continuous effort. Great as are their traditions and principles, the Democrats can not win by them alone. They must keep up a continuous campaign of education on them and fight for them in an organized way.

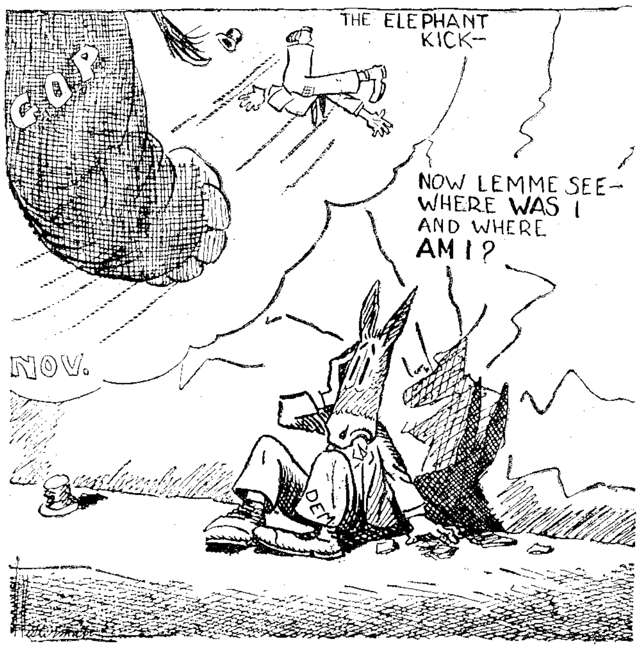
"Due attention also must be given to the party organization in each State. How can voters ever be attracted to a party in a State or community where they see scarcely any evidence of it in an organized way? The Democratic party should have a strong organization in every county and city.

"This is no time for Democrats to be talking of Presidential candidates for 1928. They must improve the organization of their party first and make a showing in the Congressional elections next year."



UNDER THE DOCTOR'S CARE

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


G.O.P.
THE ELEPHANT KICK—
NOW LEMME SEE— WHERE WAS I AND WHERE AM I?
NOV.
DEM

JUST COMING TO

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

Turning next to the independent newspapers which favor the Roosevelt plan, we quote the St. Louis *Star* as representative of their comment:

"This is a capital plan, provided factional differences can be submerged at so early a date after defeat. Already Mr. McAdoo has been holding a sort of personal conference in Washington with some of his close friends, apparently looking to 1928. Could he have gotten wind of the Roosevelt-Walsh program, and can he be planning to control or direct the proposed conference? He has been down in Florida conferring with Mr. Bryan. Can it be that Mr. McAdoo hopes to take Mr. Bryan's place as a perennial candidate and as a wrecker of the Democratic party?

"It is folly to talk about candidates now. There is no telling what State Governor or Member of Congress may come into the popular imagination before 1928."

The following comment from Republican and Independent Republican papers is typical. According to the Boston *Transcript:*

"If enough men of the Franklin D. Roosevelt type can be mustered to knock a little common sense into the Democratic leadership, the Republicans will not have things all their own way in 1928. Nor should they. We never have sympathized with the idea that the country benefits when one or the other of the major political parties is weak, unintelligent or badly led. The Democratic party has been, and is, at the present moment, all three, and it is encouraging to all fair minds, we believe, that a gentleman of the distinction and accomplishments of Franklin D. Roosevelt should issue an invitation to the leading men of his party to assemble this summer and discuss ways and means to strengthen the party for the contests of the future."

The Washington *Post* likewise agrees that—

"There is need of a well-organized and aggressive opposition. The Republican party made many mistakes after 1920, when it held an unwieldy majority in Congress. It is more wary now, and it has a leader who commands the confidence of the country to a remarkable degree. But it will bear watching so long as it is in control of the Government. . . .

"The Democratic party should take stock, organize, and prepare for aggressive work with a view to capturing control of the Government in due time. Individual assaults upon Republican policies and acts, without previous counsel or cooperation, are apt to do the Democratic party more harm than good."

In the opinion of W. W. Jermane, veteran political correspondent of the Seattle *Times* at the national capital, "Mr. Roosevelt is one of the ablest and most far-sighted men in the Democratic party. His mind is constructive, and his plan for the regeneration of his party is the most intelligent and stimulating yet made. Moreover, he is disinterested, which is more than can be said of the majority of Easterners who oppose his plan. The fact that his proposal has received wide-spread support speaks volumes for its soundness." Continues Mr. Jermane:

"In the Democratic convention last year, after the Ku Klux Klan had become an issue, Mr. Roosevelt's counsels were the wisest that were offered. Had the McAdoo managers accepted his suggestion that the names of both McAdoo and Smith be withdrawn before the balloting had gone far enough to do harm to the party, there would have been no need to-day for talk about rejuvenating the Democratic party. Mr. McAdoo must bear personal responsibility for the continuation of the deadlock at Madison Square Garden, and all that it has meant to the country.

"If Roosevelt's present plan is accepted, the Democratic party will emerge from its eclipse stronger and with greater capacity than it has had for many years. The Republican party, under Mr. Coolidge's leadership, has become frankly conservative. It should be opposed by a party as frankly liberal. You can't build a national party on a local issue. The Greenbackers and the Populists discovered the truth of that statement many years ago; the Ku Klux Klan and the farmers of the wheat States must likewise discover it."

There is no adverse comment, so far as we can discover, in Democratic journals, but independent, Republican, and Independent Republican dailies more than offset this deficiency. "Lack of publicity is not the *maliase* from which the Democratic party is suffering," maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "but lack of party principles and disloyalty to the ancient faith. Mountains of propaganda and blather will never cure that disease." Continues this paper:

"Mr. Roosevelt urges, among other things, greater 'publicity for fundamental party policy.' If there be such a thing, it certainly should be given more publicity. But what is this 'fundamental party policy'? Is it wet or dry? Is it Ku Klux or tolerance? Is it fundamentalist or evolutionist? Is it free trade, tariff for revenue only, or high protection on sugar and peanuts and cotton goods? Is it for States' rights and local self-government, or for a powerful centralized bureaucracy? Is it for individual liberty, or for paternalism and a near approach to state socialism? Is it for the League of Nations, or for national isolation? Is it for more or fewer laws?

"Since prominent so-called Democrats have taken positions at the extreme ends of all these issues, we should be glad to know what the party's fundamental policy is on them. Is that policy represented by Al Smith or Upshaw, of Georgia? By Ritchie or Bryan? By Reed, of Missouri, or Newton Baker, of Ohio? By Mr. Roosevelt himself, or Sheppard and Mayfield, of Texas? By Bruce, of Maryland, or Cole Blease, of South Carolina?

"If Mr. Roosevelt can get all these eminent Democrats to come within a million miles of agreeing upon a party policy, it will get plenty of publicity, and incidentally Mr. Roosevelt will become the undisputed wonder worker of the world."

Meanwhile, however, asks the independent Washington *Star:*

"Why would it not be wise, from the standpoint of Democratic harmony, to call upon Smith and McAdoo to declare themselves out of the race for the Presidential nomination? No step could be taken, perhaps, which would more tend to allay the bitter feelings aroused in the New York convention. To-day there still lurks the feeling in many quarters that the personal ambitions of these men may yet again bring disaster to the party. A declaration that they have abandoned the ambition to become the party standard bearer now would do more to clear the atmosphere than all the conferences that could be held."

FIXING LATIN-AMERICAN LINE-FENCES

FOR THE FIRST TIME since he became President of the United States, it has fallen to the lot of Mr. Coolidge to act as arbitrator of an international controversy that in the opinion of the Boston *Post*, "might have resulted in war if left to run its own course." The dispute between Chile and Peru over the possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, we are reminded, has gone on since 1894, straining international relations not only between the two countries immediately concerned, but also between neighboring States. "Always there has been the possibility of a clash between Chile and Peru," declares Claude O. Pike, Buenos Aires correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*. "Looking at the case from the view-point of pure common sense," observes the Boston paper, "Mr. Coolidge decides that a plebiscite of the two Provinces be taken to determine whether their citizens prefer Chilean or Peruvian Government. This is eminently a Coolidge decision." The award is said to have been received with great joy in Chile and with great disappointment in Peru.

President Coolidge's award in the Tacna-Arica case, we are told, is the outcome of an invitation sent the Governments of Chile and Peru by Secretary Hughes in January, 1922, inviting them to arbitrate the dispute. President Harding was made the judge, and thus the problem was handed down to Mr. Coolidge. Both countries pledged themselves in advance to accept the arbitrator's award as final. The recent finding of the President is hailed by many newspapers as a great victory for peace. As the New York *Herald Tribune* puts it: "A treaty which Chile and Peru found it extremely difficult to execute, because of mutual distrust, is now to be fairly applied through friendly American cooperation."

Tacna, we are reminded, is a province occupying the northernmost extremity of Chile. Its capital, a city of about 14,000 population, is of local importance. Arica is a seaport of Chile, connected by rail with Tacna. It boasts a large shipping business, altho the population is less than 7,000. The intrinsic value of the disputed territory is small, according to the New York *Sun*. But, points out the Washington *Post*, "the interest of all the people in South America is affected by this dispute." The Tacna-Arica case is thus summarized by the Kansas City *Star:*

"The Treaty of Ancon of 1884, which put an end to the War of the Pacific between Peru and Chile, stipulated the cession to Chile of the Peruvian Province of Tarapaca in perpetuity and cession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica for ten years, at the expiration of which a plebiscite was to have been held to determine whether they desired to stay under the control of Chile or to pass again under the sovereignty of Peru. The treaty did not establish the rules and form in which the plebiscite was to be held.

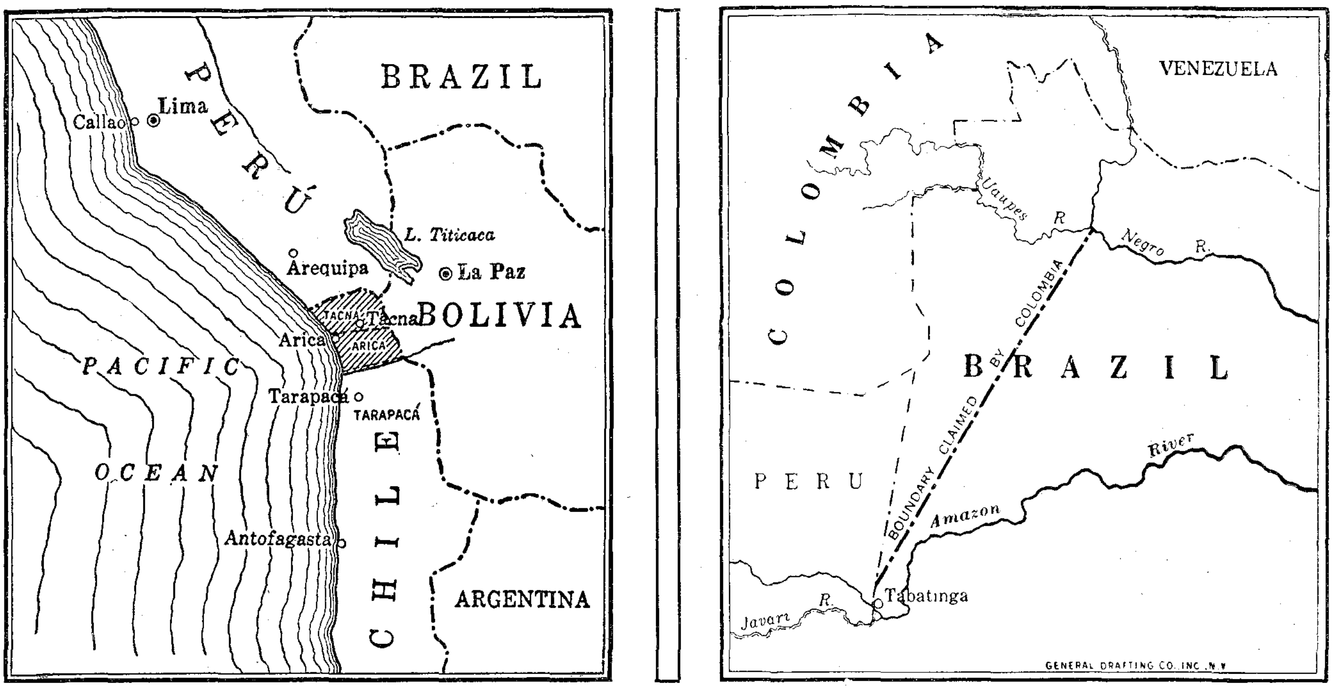
"When the ten years had elapsed, the parties could not agree on the terms of the plebiscite. The Chileans insisted upon having control of the voting and on a vote for the Chileans who had taken up residence in the two Provinces in recent years, while the Peruvians would not accept either demand, and contended that only the population from Tacna and Arica could vote.

"These discussions went on for twenty-seven years. The situation culminated in Peru breaking off its diplomatic relations with Chile.

"When the World War ended, Peru, which was an 'associated Power,' again brought up its case and, as soon as the Versailles Treaty was signed, disavowed the Ancon Treaty, citing as a precedent the return to France of Alsace and Lorraine. The case was submitted by Peru to the League of Nations.

"This was the situation until December 12, last, when the Chilean Foreign Minister dispatched a note to the Government of Peru inviting it to participate in a plebiscite as provided in the Treaty of Ancon. Peru suggested that the matter be arbitrated by the United States. . . .

"The opinion and award is not wholly favorable to either party, but it is in no sense a compromise. It is a clean-cut decision on the merits of each of the three questions submitted to the arbitrator.



WHERE THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS WERE IRONED OUT BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND SECRETARY HUGHES

The Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, known for forty years as "the problem of the Pacific," was settled by President Coolidge, and the Brazil-Colombia-Peru controversy was settled by Secretary of State Hughes a few hours before he retired to private life. Both acted at the request of diplomatic representatives of the Republics directly concerned.

"The first question, plebiscite or no plebiscite, is decided in favor of Chile's contention that the ultimate disposition of Tacna and Arica should be determined by popular vote.

"The second question, namely, the conditions of the plebiscite, involves the determination of some important matters, such as the qualification of voters and the supervision of the plebiscite. Some of these matters are decided in accordance with contentions made by Chile, others in accordance with contentions made at one time or another by Peru.

"The third question, which concerns the northern and southern boundaries of the territory of Tacna and Arica, is decided outright in favor of Peru as far as it concerns the northern boundary. The dispute regarding the southern boundary is remitted to a special commission to be appointed, one member by Chile, one by Peru and one by the United States."

As a protest against the award of President Coolidge, Lima, the capital of Peru, suffered a general strike, lasting a day or two, in which vehicular traffic ceased, shops and factories were closed, and even newspapers were not published. Nevertheless, the Coolidge award, to the Buffalo *News*, "promises an end of a controversy that has embittered the relations of these two Latin-American countries for forty years." "And that is the main thing," maintains the New York *Times*, which goes on:

"Something is gained by both parties to the arbitration. It is a happy ending of a prolonged quarrel, and is one tribute more to the value of conciliation and judicial settlement in place of war."

This seems to be the attitude of the entire American press. Of course, remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin* on the attitude of the people of Chile and Peru:

"Joy at Santiago over the decision of President Coolidge for a plebiscite indicates Chilean belief that in the end it will win in the forty-year contest for the title to this district. Peru's silence may be taken to be equally eloquent of disappointment.

"It is the nature of arbitrations that they can never suit both parties. Nor is express dissatisfaction with the award to be held against the loser. Whatever the result of the arbitration, the loser will profit in the removal of a long-standing occasion of friction and a constant menace of future war."

While the President was wrestling with the Tacna-Arica quarrel, Secretary of State Hughes, four days before he retired to private life, was called upon by the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to find a solution for the boundary controversies between the Governments of these South American republics. Washington correspondents consider this misunderstanding almost as serious as the Tacna-Arica controversy: "It has long contained the seeds of sanguinary trouble," writes Frederick William Wile, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*. In both cases, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "the southern republics have set a fine example in trusting to a foreign decision." According to a statement given out by Secretary Hughes:

"A treaty was signed on March 24, 1922, by the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and Peru, for the purpose of terminating the long-standing boundary dispute between the two countries.

"By the terms of this treaty Peru agreed, in return for the recognition by Colombia of Peru's title to certain disputed territory north of the Putumayo River, to admit Colombia's right of ownership to a strip of territory adjacent to the line between the confluence of the Apaporis and Yapura Rivers and the village of Tabatinga, on the Amazon River, which line had been recognized by Brazil and Peru as their common boundary by a convention concluded in 1851."

The settlement to which the diplomatic representatives of the three republics agreed contained the following proposals:

"First—The withdrawal by the Government of Brazil of its observations regarding the boundary treaty between Colombia and Peru;

"Second—The ratification by Colombia and Peru of the above-mentioned boundary treaty;

"Third—The signing of a convention between Brazil and Colombia by which the boundary between these countries would be agreed to on the Apaporis-Tabatinga line, Brazil agreeing to establish in perpetuity in favor of Colombia, freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries."

Says the New York *Times* of the Hughes boundary dispute adjustment:

"So much attention has been paid to the Washington Conference and the Dawes plan that the country has too much overlooked the work which Mr. Hughes did in cementing the ties of inter-American friendship. He labored in this field without ostentation, but with an effectiveness which established a fine precedent in the conduct of our relations with the nations of Latin America."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Nobody is asking who is Vice-President of the United States.—*Toledo Blade.*

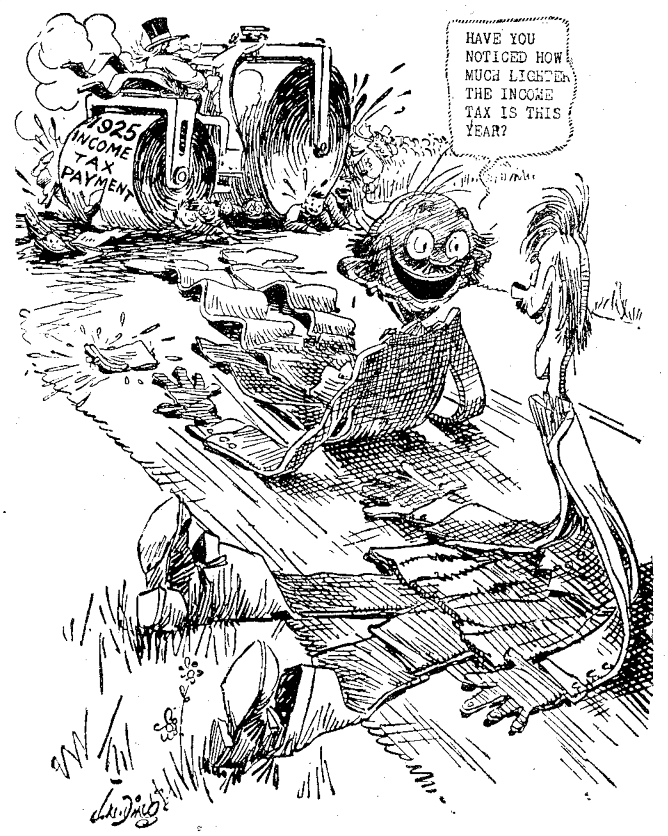
Take it from the Senate, keeping cool with Dawes is something else again.—*Greensboro News.*

The public now has President Coolidge's views on both spenders and suspenders.—*Boston Herald.*

According to the income-tax statements it appears that many men have untold wealth.—*Kansas City Star.*

Of course, General Dawes was just the person to damn the flow of Senate oratory.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We submit that Mr. Coolidge is the shut-up and Mr. Dawes the cut-up of the Administration.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*


1925 INCOME TAX PAYMENT
HAVE YOU NOTICED HOW MUCH LIGHTER THE INCOME TAX IS THIS YEAR?
Darling

Copyrighted, 1925, by the New York Tribune, Inc.

GETTING TO BE ALMOST A PLEASURE

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

So far as the French debt to us is concerned, money seems to be the only thing we haven't been able to get.—*Baltimore Sun.*

At least Nero was honest. The towel found in his bath-house recently by excavators did not bear the Pullman mark. —*Detroit News.*

They are talking about adding a month to the year again. Let's add it right after February to postpone income-tax day.—*Columbia Record.*

Paraguay reports the discovery of something claimed to be 200 times sweeter than sugar; but neglects to mention her name.—*Detroit News.*

Gutzon Borglum was arrested for destroying his own work. Many an artist would have received a vote of thanks. —*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

After listening to Vice-President Dawes for a few minutes, the Senators proceeded to stage an inaugural bawl of their own. — *Omaha Bee.*

Charley Dawes gave the United States Government its first budget plan. Now he's trying a budge it scheme on the Senate.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It seems there are two ways to lose one's money in Wall Street, the other being to send it to the bank by an errand boy you never saw before.—*Detroit News.*

Our old copybooks and our old reader used to be full of adulations of economy; tho we never thought it would get into politics.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

If New York gets all the padlocks threatened by the new U. S. District Attorney, denunciation of the Rum Ring may be succeeded by talk of a Key Ring.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An English professor asserts that man's intelligence reaches its zenith at sixteen years, a finding anticipated about 720 generations ago by all persons aged sixteen.—*Detroit News.*

A Council Bluffs girl nearly choked to death on chewing-gum while on an auto ride last week. There's just one thing about it, girls; auto-riding will have to be cut out.—*Cherokee (Iowa) Chief.*

A British scientist says that after several years of experiment he has determined a way to register the heat of a blush, and after several more years he expects to find a subject on whom the device may be tested.—*Detroit News.*

Truth is stranger than fiction. It doesn't come around as often.—*Columbia Record.*

Unlike this country Spain has only the Riff to deal with.—*New Haven Journal-Courier.*

The Spaniards are getting rough. Football is taking the place of bullfights over there.—*Akron Press.*

About the only thing President Coolidge really likes to spend is a busy day.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We fancy that if Senator Borah has a pet cat, he strokes its fur up toward the neck.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

Reviewer queries, Are our literary values higher? In a sense, yes. We now pay $2 for a novel.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Cloth manufacturers must live. So the material taken from the girls' skirts is added to the men's pants.—*Buffalo Post.*

It is a cheery thought that if we can not all have our income tax reduced, at least some corporations can.—*New York Evening World.*

The Washington landlords will know what to do with the Congressmen's pay increase without being told.—*South Bend Tribune.*

Congress's deficiency bills remind us of the woman who wrote a check to cover the amount she was overdrawn at the bank.—*Oklahoma News.*

Congress probably needed that $1,363,000 salary increase to enable it to study the problems of economy with easier mind.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

J. B. S. Haldane declares that if we are to have war at all, it should be chemical warfare. The bootleggers have beat him to it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

More reports of war-clouds in the Balkans indicate a stubborn determination by the people of that region to get back to normalcy.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Senator La Follette should have no trouble now in keeping in harmony with his party. He can't bolt himself.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

We heard, but never believed, the stories of people who could waltz on a dime until Mayor Hylan demonstrated that he could run on a nickel.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A bill passed in the Pennsylvania State Senate requiring that milk "be sold only in original containers" should certainly stimulate the live-stock market.—*Detroit News.*

A minister says the girls of to-day in looking for husbands do not care particularly about a man being educated. No, give them the man and they will do the educating.—*Detroit News.*

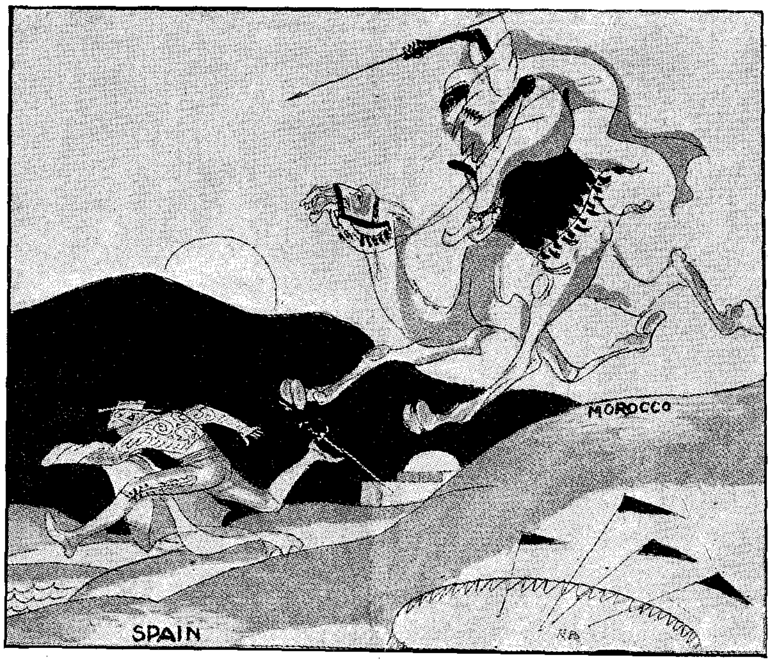
The Literary Digest had an article last week on "The Auto as a Killer of Wild Life." Why, we always thought that the auto (plus a little jazz) was one of the chief promoters.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

As rapidly as those swivel chairs in Washington become empty under the economy program, they might be towed out to sea and sunk under gunfire so that nobody else will fill them.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE CALDRON OF SPANISH POLITICS

ALWAYS THREATENING TO BOIL OVER, but never quite reaching that point of superheat, is the description given by some to the caldron of Spanish politics. Instead of having a cooling effect the Military Directorate, headed by Gen. Primo de Rivera, is said to have kept the temperature higher than ever. The mere fact that the Directorate lately announced the time near for the formation of a civilian political organization, to which the Directorate could turn over the reins of government, apparently has brought on a new condition of fever in the old political parties. Because the press censorship has been modified, speculation as to the means and form of a new government is noticeable in the newspapers of Spain, which show a wide divergence of outlook.



A NETHERLANDS JAB

SPAIN THE TOREADOR: "I never tackled such a bull before!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

At the same time we are advised of a serious split in the former Conservative party. One faction, led by Count Bugallal, calls itself Royalist, while the other, headed by ex-Premier Sanchez Guerra, has adopted the title Constitutionalist. The separation between these two Conservative bodies is said to be growing more bitter every day. The Constitutionalist branch is rumored to be asking for the trial of Gen. Primo de Rivera and his associates, as soon as they are retired from authority, on the charge of high treason, for the military stroke by which they established the Directorate on September 13, 1923. This demand of the Constitutionalists staggers some sections of the Spanish public, and they are not less amazed at the further requirement of the Constitutionalists that all acts of the Directorate must be annulled before the Constitutionalists will reenter public life.

On the other hand the Royalist branch of the former Conservative party stands by the Constitution of 1874, parliamentary procedure, and the Monarchy. The Royalists declare themselves ready to assume power as soon as the King calls them. In addition to the Constitutionalists and the Royalists there are two other factors in Spain's political problem. One is made up of the supporters of the Directorate who would like to see its existence continued. The other is the Liberal party, which, reorganized by ex-Premier the Count of Romanones, advocates universal suffrage and liberty of the press. But Spain's "grand old man of Liberalism," Angel Urgaiz, is quoted by the *Revista Nacional de Economia* as saying:

"We can not say that Liberalism, Constitutional Monarchy or Parliamentarism has failed in Spain. We have seen only burlesques of such institutions. Everything has been make-believe and camouflage. I do not know whether there are any Liberals in Spain. At least, I have never seen any. Liberals adjusting their conduct to the Liberal creed and practises are unknown birds in these latitudes."

Of the performance of the Military Directorate, this Liberal leader remarks:

"The Directorate should have confined its activities to the solution of the Morocco riddle, to establishing order out of our financial chaos, and above all to the inspiration of public respect for the principle of authority. In recent years Spain has had two occasions when she might have solved her basic problems. The first was during the war, when prosperity, knocking at our door, permitted a thorough overhauling of our finances. The second was last year, when the Directorate was in full power and control, with no opposition. Both opportunities have been wasted. We are in the same state as we have always been. No reforms have been carried out. We have the same system and the same taxes."

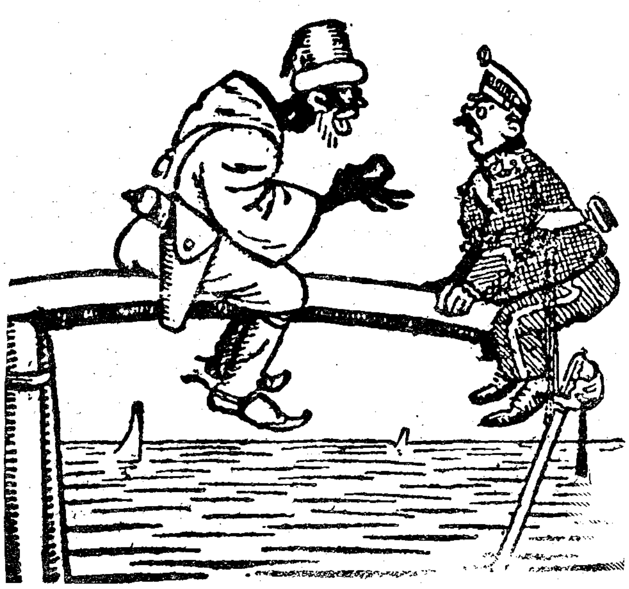
The trend of mind of this Liberal leader is caught by the Barcelona *Mercurio*, which tho neutral and devoted chiefly to commercial interests, has this to say:

"Before the *coup d'état* it was the Left which desired a reform of the Constitution. Now it is the Extreme Right. Both are agreed to-day that there was 'something rotten in Denmark' before the 13th of September. The reason both parties desire a change now is that they wish to avoid a recurrence of the conditions that made a military dictatorship not only possible, but desirable.

"But both ignore the real cause of the evil. Each strives to create a new 'paper constitution.' The Right would give more authority to the Executive branch of the Government, while the Left would inaugurate proportional representation. The ignorance of conditions as they are, which is shown by the party leaders, is almost amazing.

"A new Constitution, good or bad, means nothing to the people if it is not suited to present economic conditions. We have been living in unrest because the Constitution of 1874 fell behind the times; and our internal financial structure had undergone radical changes. No people on earth, no matter how unenlightened, would blindly follow laws and rules if their economic needs were not taken into consideration. The root of all this turmoil is the necessity for scientific reconstruction of our financial structure, and, furthermore, a revision of taxes. Herein lies the secret of the present and the future of Spain."

The economic phase of the question is obvious to a commercial organ such as that just quoted; and its censure of the political leaders in Spain to some seems deserved because the contending factions are chiefly concerned with suffrage, the working of



AN ITALIAN THRUST

SPAIN: "Do I have to move back any further?"
THE RIFF: "Just a little bit further—and that will be enough."
—*La Sera* (Milan).

Parliament, and the preservation of the Monarchy. Count Romanones, the Liberal reconstructor mentioned above, defines his program as follows:

"We are against the use of force, but also we oppose an absolute monarchy. We can not accept that, because we believe it to be inimical to Spain's welfare. Progress can be achieved only under a constitutional and parliamentary monarchy. Our bloc must once and for all repudiate revolutionary ideals. No reaction, and no revolution. Monarchy and Parliament."

To this the Madrid *A B C*, which is a partizan of the Directorate, retorts hotly: "If universal suffrage had been enforced during recent years and every man had a vote, is it not true that only the radical parties would have been in power?" The *A B C* and another Madrid journal, *El Debate*, would like to see the Directorate continue, because they believe it has done more for Spain than any preceding government. Says the *A B C:*

"Theoretically parliamentary government implies that the majority rules. In practise, the majority is the opposition, open or secret. Governments maintain themselves in power only through sinecures and graft. The latter years of our parliamentary government were a farce. We had a new Cortes (Chamber) in 1916, which was dissolved in 1917; a new election in 1918, dissolution in 1919; still another election in 1920, dissolution in 1922; one more election in 1923, and dissolution by the *coup d'état* in September of that year. All told we had twenty Premiers in six years. In these six years only one budget was approved by Parliament. Not a single constructive measure was enacted, not an intelligent bill was adopted. What a formidable argument this makes against parliamentarism."

With regard to this Madrid journal's fear that if universal suffrage had been enforced in recent years the country would have had only radical Governments, the ultra-conservative *Epoca* observes:

"We are not afraid of this possibility. Moreover, we would welcome it. We would not be convinced of the justice of our cause, if we were to fear the free expression of the people. We do not know of any such systems as certain organs advocate, which would give proportional voting according to the social category of the voter. On what standards or achievements would this dividing line be drawn?"

A Madrid Liberal newspaper, *El Sol*, thinks that all Spain's difficulties could be solved if she were assured of only one right, namely, the liberty of the press. The worst fact about the position of the Directorate, in this daily's view, is that the problems it vainly tried to solve are more menacing now than ever before. Referring to Morocco, it remarks:

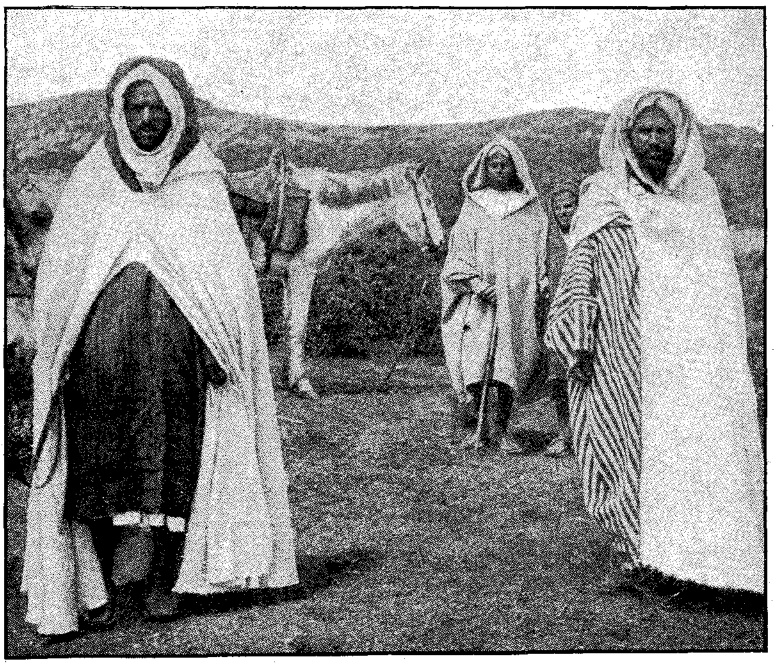
"The cause of our failure in Africa has been the want of training of the men entrusted with our task there. We have lacked study, preparation and capacity to tackle the problem. We never thought of creating an organization mainly devoted to the various phases of the Moroccan question. After thirteen years of warfare, we have no school, no academy, no bureau where the men called upon to handle the Moors might learn something."

But this unhappy state of affairs has been corrected by the withdrawal to a new line, asserts *El Debate*, which takes up the defense of Gen. Primo de Rivera, whom it considers the greatest warrior Spain has known in many a day. It adds:

"Since the retreat to the positions selected beforehand by the high command, the Moors have ceased to attack us, and the native population in the area evacuated by our troops has begun to feel the effects of our withdrawal. Famine and plague are reported in several districts. The civilizing influence of Spain is recognized to-day by the very people who were so hostile to us. The work carried out by Gen. Primo de Rivera in creating an impregnable system of defense against an aggressive foe is worthy of the highest praise. Spain will never have enough honors to bestow on him."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing is the opinion of the Madrid *Hispania*, which asks with some show of irritation:

"What is our position to-day? Worse than ever, strategically speaking. The so-called Primo de Rivera line is longer than the Hindenburg line in the World War. The whole Riff and Yebala are massing in front of us for an attack. Spain has no friends in the enemy's camp. We have 150,000 men fighting with their backs to the sea, and waiting for the coming of Abd-El-Krim's sentence. He has repeatedly asserted he would force us to evacuate, and he will do so at any moment. This is inevitable, because he has refused all the overtures of Primo de Rivera. An unprecedented disaster in the colonial wars of the world is threatening Spain and Morocco. It is a matter of days when the disaster will happen."



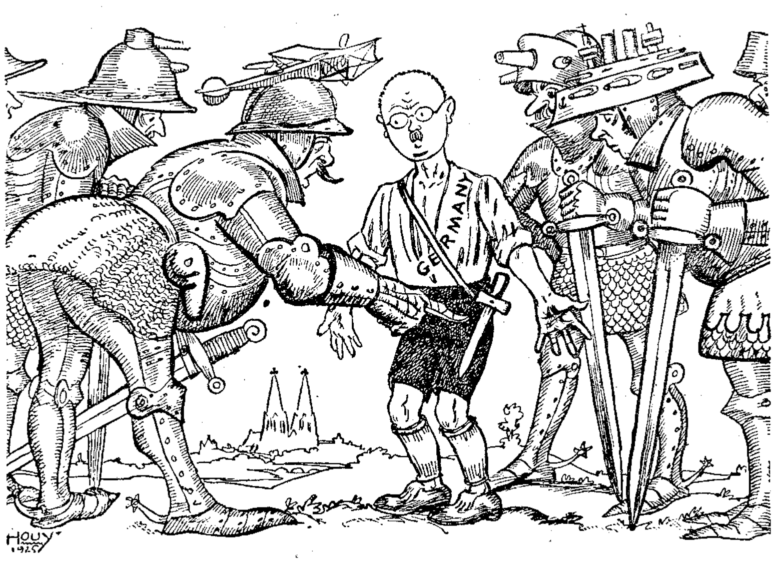
From *The Sphere* (London)

RIFFIANS SPAIN CONSIDERS RUFFIANS

BRITAIN'S BOBBED FLEET

A STEADY DECLINE in the strength of the British fleet is revealed by official figures, we are told, and they are not cheerful to those who realize the complete dependence of the British people on sea power. The particulars of all the various types of men-of-war of the maritime nations of the world, which indicate those built, building, or authorized, shows, says the naval expert of the London *Daily Telegraph*, that the battle fleet of the British Empire is being "scaled down in order that a condition of absolute equality with the United States may be reached." This authority, Archibald Hurd, goes on to say that the figures are not surprizing because they show merely that effect is being given to the terms of the Washington Treaty, and he adds:

"Whereas we possest sixty-eight capital ships ten years ago, now we have only twenty-two. When the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, now under construction, are completed in the course of next year, the number will fall to twenty; and ten years later the minimum of fifteen will be reached, corresponding to the number of units under the American flag.



SATIRE OF THE BRITISH WORKER

The great effort toward disarmament.
—*The New Leader* (Labor, London).

"This reduction in strength represents a great sacrifice of British tradition, and the sacrifice is much greater than most people appreciate. While in many respects the Dominions have claimed to exercise the full rights of nationhood—Canada even going so far as to appoint her own representative at Washington —the restrictions of the Washington Treaty apply to the whole Empire. The ratios of battle-ship tonnage and aircraft tonnage include every Dominion as well as the Mother Country. If, for instance, each of the four great Dominions decided to build a vessel of more than 10,000 tons, the number of battle-ships or aircraft carriers which the Mother Country maintains would have to be reduced eventually to eleven. What it comes to is that the British Empire, in other respects regarded as a league of nations with a large measure of independence, is for naval purposes treated as a single unit with only one battle fleet, and that battle fleet of a restricted size, altho its responsibilities extend to all the seas and oceans. When it is contended, as it has been in certain quarters in the United States, that the American people were tricked into an agreement unfavorable to them, these broader considerations ought not to be ignored."

Mr. Hurd relates further that there is a present suggestion toward an agreement to apply to auxiliary craft—cruisers and torpedo boats of all descriptions, including submarines. When the recent arms conference assembled at Washington, he recalls that the Earl of Balfour, with the full support of the Admiralty, Lord Lee of Fareham being then the First Lord, declared that the British people could never consent to apply to auxiliary craft the ratios which, at so great a sacrifice, they had accepted in respect of capital ships and aircraft carriers. If the British Empire is to be treated as a naval unit, says Mr. Hurd, it is incontestable that it needs more auxiliary ships for the protection of its territories and the defense of its ocean-borne trade than any other unit. The reason given is that the Empire—

"consists of a league of peoples who more or less live by the sea. Practically all the inhabitants of the British Empire are, to all intents and purposes, islanders, with the exception possibly of the Canadians, whose frontier of 3,000 miles marches with the frontier of the United States. In approaching this problem we have to think not of to-day, but of to-morrow, when Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, if not Newfoundland, will be far more densely populated than they are to-day and far more dependent upon ocean communications for external trade. The time will come when they will realize, as we have long since realized, that they can not live in security and comfort unless they can insure the freedom of the seas at all times—in war as well as in peace. It may be that by the time the population of the Dominions has doubled or trebled some scheme will have been adopted rendering naval defense unnecessary, but that day can not come until a policy of limitation of the strength of armies, if not of air forces, universal in its application, has been adopted, for the Navy is the defense against invasion.

"The official return shows that there is no foundation for the suggestion that any of the maritime Powers are engaged in 'the mad race' of which there has been so much talk, tho Japan is very active, as the following figures show:

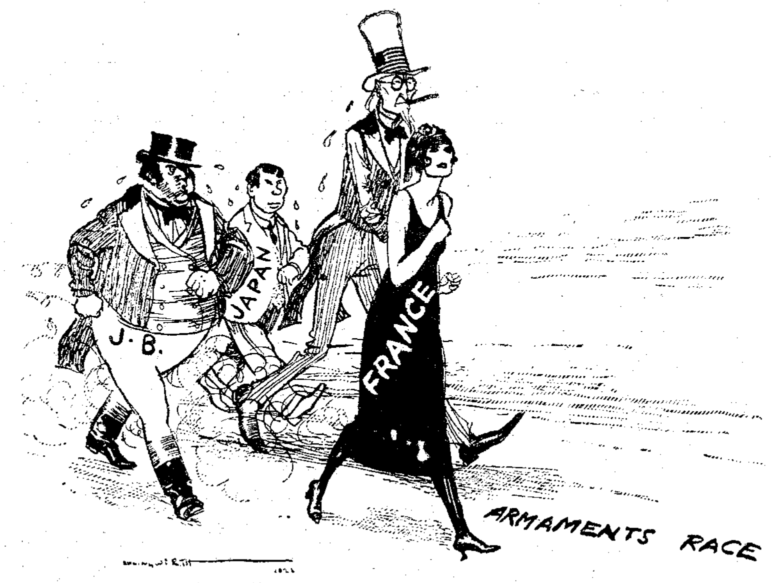
	1914			*1925*		
	Blt.	*Bldg.*	*Tl.*	*Blt.*	*Bldg.*	*Tl.*
British Empire...	108	18	126	49	8	57
United States....	30	—	30	32	1*	32
Japan	27	—	27	28	11	39
France	30	—	30	16	9	25
Italy	20	3	23	13	2†	15

---

*Eight others authorized, but no money yet provided for their construction.

†Three others projected but not yet authorized.

The above figures take into account, we are told, all cruisers now effected, and all cruisers for which money has been voted by the various Parliaments,



WELSH SKEPTICISM

JOHN BULL: "Well, the pace is not too bad now, but I bet they'll start running soon."
—*The Western Weekly Mail* (Cardiff).

so, Mr. Hurd observes, when it is suggested that a new rivalry in naval armaments is developing, the critics must be asked to explain away these authentic figures. They would have a better case, he maintains, if they restricted themselves to submarines and destroyers, for some nations are very busy in turning out these craft, and he declares:

> "France has 59 submarines building or projected, as well as 57 destroyers and destroyer leaders; Japan has 28 submarines and 23 destroyers in hand; Italy 20 and 24 respectively; and the United States 15 and 12. We are building four submarines, two destroyers, and one destroyer leader only, tho we are far weaker already in both classes than the United States. So we are certainly not sinners in this respect!"

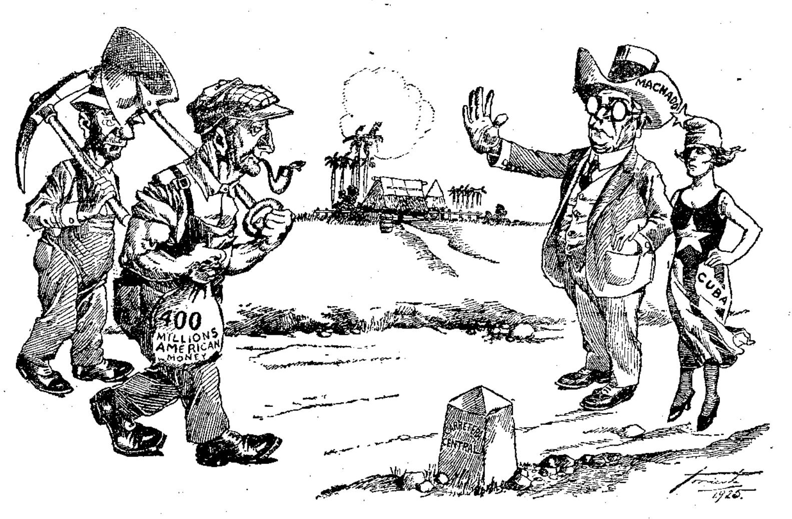
In Parliament, Mr. Hurd goes on to say, the Admiralty has been made the "special target of attack," owing to its program of new cruisers. In spite of the denials of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues last year, that any suggestion has been made that Britain should build up her cruiser strength even to the figure at which it stood on the eve of the war, the Admiralty is said to be "forcing the pace." According to Mr. Hurd, the number of cruisers of the British Empire has fallen from 126 to 57, which includes three vessels laid down during the war and the five which have been begun in accordance with the decision of the MacDonald Government. It can not honestly be contended, Mr. Hurd avers, that the Admiralty program, which foreshadows a cruiser strength of 52 effective vessels for duty on the 80,000 miles of Britain's trade routes, and for service with the Battle Fleet, is an unreasonable one.

Indeed; he considers it a matter of serious doubt whether such a quota would prove adequate to the various needs of the British peoples, and he goes on to say:

> "But, at any rate, if cruisers as they grow old are not to be replaced, what is the alternative of the pacifists? That is a question to which Parliament, sooner or later, will have to turn its attention.
>
> "It is an axiom that if defense by sea is not provided on an adequate scale it would be better policy to have no defense at all. A weak fleet is a snare and a delusion—weak, that is, in relation to the strength of other fleets and the responsibility which will devolve upon it in time of war.
>
> "We have to think in terms of the Home Seas, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and China waters. These seas bear not merely our wealth, but the food upon which we live and the raw materials which we convert into manufactured goods in order to pay for our food. If this ocean-borne trade is to be defended at all the defense must be such as to give a reasonable measure of security, otherwise it were far better to accept the full risk and abandon all idea of spending millions every year on a fleet so weak that it can not hope to fulfil its mission.
>
> "It may be expedient to postpone laying down additional cruisers this year on economic grounds, but any such decision does not affect the problem, which is whether fifty-two cruisers—the Admiralty's suggestion—constitute an exaggerated claim in view of the needs of the battle fleet, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the trade routes.
>
> "When obsolescent cruisers should be replaced is a distinct and separate question, which raises matters of finance, and therefore of national well-being."

CUBAN PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS AT ODDS

A GRAVE CONFLICT has arisen between the Cuban Legislature and President-elect General Gerardo Machado, we are told, with regard to certain measures under consideration by the Legislature, which General Machado threatens to render null if they be approved before he assumes office in the coming May. The chief point of contention, it appears, is a proposition to build a highway which the Legislature is said to favor. The proposal made by a Cuban-American engineering company involves the construction of a system of roads of 6,240 kilometers in extent, to build which would require fifteen years at a cost of about $400,000,000, to be paid back in forty years. Some Cuban editors think the dispute between the President-elect and the Legislature is so serious as to render possible American intervention under the Platt Amendment. The fight began in earnest, it would seem, when General Machado gave to the press the following statement:



A CUBAN PROTEST

General Machado: "Stop right where you are! If this highway they are talking about is ever going to be undertaken, the job goes to Cubans."

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

> "I am bitterly opposed to the highway plan at present under consideration by Congress, because it involves the imposition of new taxes extending over a period of forty years. The taxpayers will have to repay thirty million dollars yearly in interest and sinking-fund, which means that the plan would really cost the Cuban people about $1,200,000,000.
>
> "The proposed taxes would be intolerably burdensome to the country, which could never pay them, especially as my Government will oppose their collection. Even if the plan were approved now by Congress, it would prove unworkable because the taxes provided for in it would not be levied during my Administration. So the law would be unenforceable and would be protested against before the Supreme Court until that body declared it effective or null. Due warning is hereby given to foreign investors not to invest in the herein-mentioned proposition. All similar schemes will be denied toleration during my tenure of office."

Certain antagonistic Conservative Cuban newspapers pronounce General Machado's declaration to be "astonishingly dictatorial." The Havana *Prensa* quotes the Liberal Congressional leader Sagaro as saying:

> "General Machado is assuming the rôle of a Central American dictator. The duty of a President-elect is to obey the laws enacted before his induction into office. General Machado's threat is frankly dictatorial. If the concession is granted by Congress to a concern legitimately organized, neither Machado's Administration nor the Supreme Court can annul it."

Editorially, *La Prensa* defends the highway plan, and asserts that the construction would be on a cost-plus basis, allowing only a 15 per cent profit to the builders, while estimates and particulars would be subject to close government control. It adds:

> "What has happened to justify such a change in General Machado's tone? What has become of the promises and campaign pledges denouncing dictatorial methods? Alas, they have been forgotten in this unwarranted exhibition of bad manners. The man whom Cuba believed to be a strict guardian of the Constitution announces *urbi et orbi* that he is ready to disobey a law of the country and abjure the oath he would make before taking office. Are we facing a dictatorship?"

But the Conservative point of view is supported in certain provinces as we may judge from the remark of the Santiago *Diario de Cuba*, which follows:

"We support the highway program because we consider it our economic redemption. Highways bring immigration, cheapen the cost of living, attract tourists, contribute to general land-ownership, foster the cultivation of diversified crops, and permit us to escape the thraldom of foreign products."

Among the Liberal press we find the Havana *Politica Comica* saying: "We want roads, but real ones, not the kind the traditional grafters have built—on paper—at a cost of more than $600,000,000, paid out by the Cuban people since their independence." The Liberal press as a whole commend General Machado for his stand, and the Havana *Mundo* observes:

"The President-elect has not signified any intention of violating the law. His forceful declarations have been hailed by the Cuban people as tokens of economy and honesty. His warning to speculators and would-be concessionaires is of great service to Cuba, for now nobody can allege ignorance of his opinion in these matters. His declaration in no wise transgresses the Constitution. The real meaning of what he has said is that extravagance must stop. This is the best policy Cuba can adopt."

Says *El Triunfo*, another Liberal organ:

"If Machado were not inducted into office, it would be taken at home and abroad as an explicit admission of incapacity for self-government. This is not a secret. We all know we must keep a stable and legitimate government in our country. If, when the time comes there were no one to take over the reins of office, a simple American officer and not a Cuban citizen would step in, assume command, and dissolve Congress."

But despite threats and suggestions that opposition might be made to the proclamation of General Machado as President, Havana press dispatches report that he was officially proclaimed President by the Provincial Elections Commissions which met in the capitals of Cuba's six provinces on March 15. At the same time Carlos de la Rosa was proclaimed Vice-President. The elections were held last November, it is recalled, and the inauguration will take place on May 20.

Meanwhile the conflict over General Machado's foreshadowed policies, it would appear from these press dispatches, has been momentarily forgotten in rejoicing over the action of the United States Senate in ratifying the Isle of Pines Treaty which has been pending before that body for twenty years. This Treaty, we are reminded, relinquishes in favor of the Republic of Cuba all claim of title by the United States to the Isle of Pines. President-elect Machado is quoted as saying:

"I never had any doubts regarding the ratification of the Hay-Quesada Treaty by the United States Senate, which has always been inspired by sentiments of cordiality and friendship to the Cuban people. I am especially gratified and glad that my Administration will start with this important problem solved."

President Zayas, now in office, is reported as declaring that: "The news has made me rejoice as a Cuban, but it has not surprized me by any means, as I am fully aware of the spirit of justice of the American people." Mayor Ramon Soto Llorea of the Municipal District of the Isle of Pines reached Havana as the Treaty news was announced there, and said to the press:

"At last for the Pineros the restlessness in which we lived has ceased. The Isle of Pines, Cuban by nature and Cuban by sentiment, will not be separated from the Cuban State. In the name of the inhabitants of the Isle, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the people and Government of the great American nation."

Ratification of the Isle of Pines Treaty made a favorable impression also in Buenos Aires, where *La Nacion* remarks: "We knew the great nation was acting in good faith its rôle of champion of liberty and justice. As in the tragic hours of the war, we are able to affirm with renewed satisfaction: Here is the proof."

FATE OF CHINA'S "BOY EMPEROR"

WHILE THE "WASHINGTON OF THE FAR EAST" or "China's Stormy Petrel," as he was variously called, was nearing his end, say some observers of the passing of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the "Boy Emperor" was at last finding a safe haven in the foreign concessions of Tientsin. Those who know the harmless and inoffensive nature of the young Emperor, remarks a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, will rejoice that he is now in a place where he is "comparatively safe," but we are reminded that the story of how he got there from Peking can only now be told. This informant relates that after Feng Yu-Hsiang's *coup d'étât*, the young Emperor was removed from the Imperial Manchu palace and placed in one of the minor Manchu houses in the Chinese city under a strong guard of Feng Yu-Hsiang. For some time he was not allowed to see any one, and we are told that he was really kept a close prisoner, notwithstanding statements to the contrary which appeared in an inspired press. This narrator goes on to say:

"None of his relatives, nor his English tutor, was allowed access to him. After the arrival of Tuan Chi-Jui and Chang Tso-Lin, however, the strict surveillance which had at first been maintained was relaxed a little, and it was intimated to the young Emperor that he would be allowed to select a residence in the East City. He was even allowed to go for motor drives accompanied by his English tutor, but also accompanied by two armed retainers, who would perhaps be better described as warders, standing on the running-boards of his car. He was never allowed out without this escort.

"The Emperor's tutor, a Chinese scholar of distinction, naturally speaks 'mandarin' fluently, and his conversations with the Emperor during their drives were intended for the ears of the guards. After the suspicions of the guards had been lulled by several uneventful drives, the tutor suggested to the Emperor that they should visit a house in the East City which might be suitable as a residence. The house was duly inspected and its merits discust. 'Let us visit the photographer's shop and get the prints of the Summer Palace that were taken the other day,' said the tutor."

According to the Protocol of 1900, this correspondent tells us, no armed Chinese troops are allowed inside the Legation quarter, and the photographer's shop in question is just inside its boundary. The car with its armed guard stopt just outside and the Emperor and his tutor strolled to the shop, chose some prints, and strolled back to the car and made as if to enter, but—

"With his foot on the step, the tutor said in a loud voice, to be understood by the guards, 'The doctor's consulting-room is round the corner; while we are here would it not be well to see him about the internal disorder from which you have suffered of late?' Upon the Emperor agreeing, they left the car and walked round to the doctor's consulting-room, which is in the German Hospital, and well within the limits of the Legation quarter.

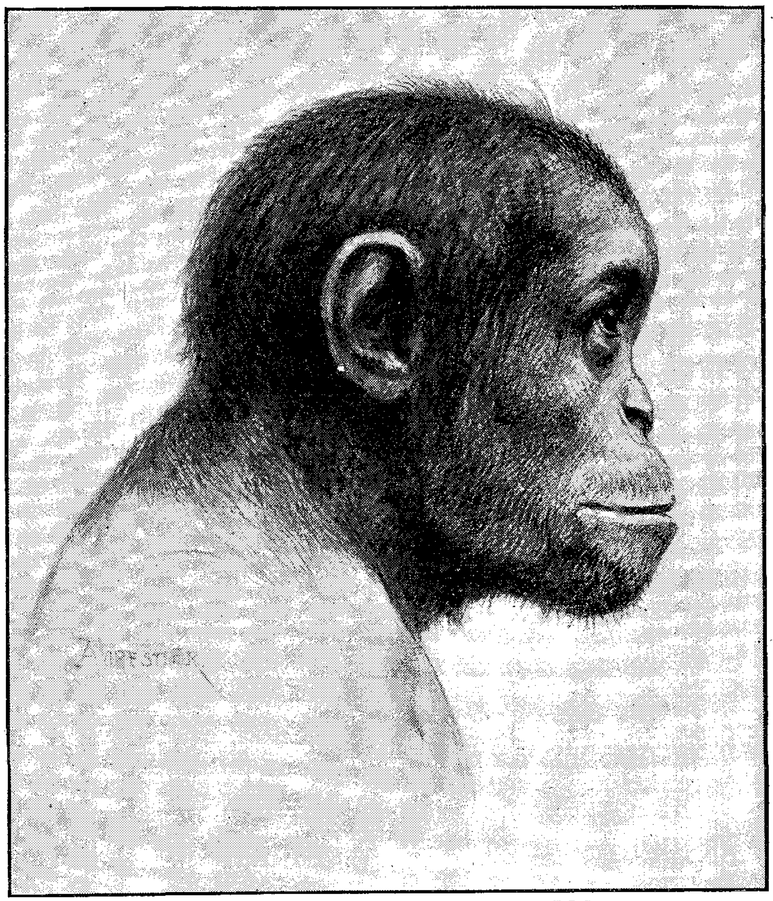
"The Emperor safely deposited there, the tutor, commending him to the doctor's care, rushed from Legation to Legation, asking if any of them would house the young Emperor. Fear of diplomatic complications prevented most of them from offering him an asylum, but at last the Japanese Legation was visited, and it seemed possible that they might consider the matter. In the end it was agreed that they would take him in; one of the secretaries' houses was made ready for his reception, and he walked over from the German Hospital to the Legation, there to take up his residence. The guards in the meantime were waiting at the car and wondering what had happened to their charge. They are still wondering, if they have any heads to wonder with!

"There is no doubt that the young Emperor's life was in danger while he was in his semi-captivity, and the general feeling among the foreign community of Peking was one of relief that he escaped with his life. He was virtually a prisoner of Feng Yu-Hsiang's, the 'Christian General,' and the fate of Tsao-Jui, the last President's brother, was not calculated to give confidence to any other 'guests' of Feng. It is stated on good authority that Tsao-Jui was turned out into an open courtyard, entirely naked, and left out there all night. In the bitter North China winter, with about 30 degrees of frost, it is not surprizing that he developed pneumonia. He was taken into the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards, as surely murdered as if he had been shot through the brain."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE "MISSING LINK" DESCRIBED BY ITS DISCOVERER

THE FOSSIL SKULL RECENTLY FOUND in South Africa and believed to be that of a prehistoric anthropoid ape more nearly allied to man than any hitherto known, is described in *Nature* (London) by its discoverer, Prof. Raymond A. Dart, of Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, who gives his reasons for considering it an intermediate form between living apes and man, and asserts that it fulfils Darwin's prediction that the cradle of the human race would be found in South Africa. Professor Dart's article is replete with technical fact and argument. In our excerpts these are eliminated so far as possible, retaining sufficient material to indicate the line of evidence on which he relies. He begins by relating the circumstances that led to the discovery, as follows:



Reconstruction drawing by A. Forestier, under the direction of Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S. Copyrighted by *The Illustrated London News*.

THE LATEST MISSING LINK

He is called Australopithecus Africanus, because the fossil skull on which this drawing is based was found in South (austral) Africa. He seems to indicate the existence of an extinct race of apes intermediate between living anthropoids and man.

> "Toward the close of 1924, Miss Josephine Salmons, student demonstrator of anatomy in the University of the Witwatersrand, brought to me the fossilized skull of a monkey which was loaned to the Department by its owner, Mr. E. G. Izod, of the Rand Mines, Limited. I learned that this valuable fossil had been blasted out of the limestone cliff formation—at a vertical depth of fifty feet and a horizontal depth of 200 feet—at Taungs, eighty miles north of Kimberley. Important stratigraphical evidence has been forthcoming recently from this district, and the feeling was entertained that this lime deposit might contain fossil remains of primitive man.
>
> "Dr. R. B. Young, professor of geology in the University, was enabled to inspect the site of the discovery and to select further samples of fossil material for me from the same formation. These included a natural cercopithecid endocranial cast, a second and larger cast, and some rock fragments disclosing portions of bone.
>
> "It was apparent when the larger endocranial cast was first observed that it was specially important, for its size and pattern revealed sufficient similarity with those of the chimpanzee and gorilla to demonstrate that one was handling in this instance an anthropoid ape. Fossil anthropoids have not hitherto been recorded south of the Fayüm in Egypt, and living anthropoids have not been discovered in recent times south of Belgian Kongo, nearly 2,000 miles to the north. Here, Southern Africa has provided documents of higher primate evolution that are among the most complete extant.
>
> "Apart from this evidential completeness, the specimen is of importance because it exhibits an extinct race of apes intermediate between living anthropoids and man.
>
> "In the first place, the whole cranium displays humanoid, rather than anthropoid, lineaments. The glabella [smooth prominence on the forehead, just above the root of the nose] is tolerably pronounced, but any traces of the salient ridges which are present even in immature living anthropoids are here entirely absent. Thus the increased measurement is due to brain and not to bone. The orbits are not in any sense detached from the forehead, which rises steadily from their margins in a fashion amazingly human. The orbits are almost circular, furnishing an orbital index of 100, which is well within the range of human variation. The facial prognathism is relatively slight. The nasal bones are not prolonged below the level of the lower orbital margins, as in anthropoids, but end above these, as in man. There is no nasal spine, after the fashion of the chimpanzee and of certain New Caledonians and negroes.
>
> "In the second place, the dentition is humanoid rather than anthropoid. The specimen is juvenile, for the first permanent molar tooth only has erupted in both jaws on both sides of the face; *i.e.*, it corresponds anatomically with a human child of six years of age.
>
> "The incisors as a group are irregular in size, tend to overlap one another, and are almost vertical, as in man; they are not symmetrical and well spaced, and do not project forward markedly, as in anthropoids. The upper lateral incisors do project forward to some extent, but the lateral lower incisors betray no evidence of forward projection, and the central lower incisors are not even vertical as in most races of mankind, but are directed slightly backward, as sometimes occurs in man. Owing to these remarkably human characters, the jaw and the teeth, as a whole, take up a parabolic arrangement comparable only with that presented by mankind among the higher primates.
>
> "In the third place, the mandible itself is humanoid rather than anthropoid."

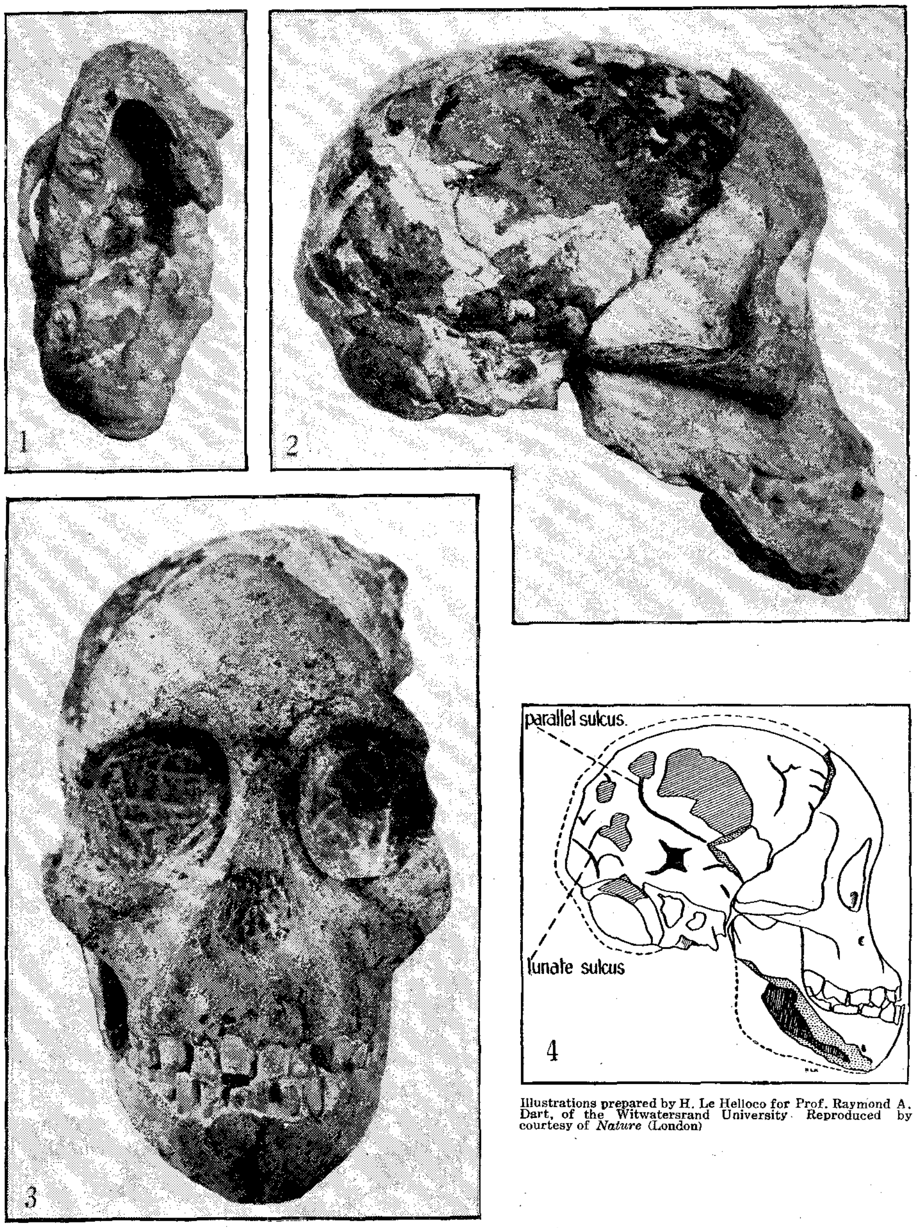
But man-like characters were not restricted to the face in this extinct primate group. It was remarkably erect, having what Professor Dart calls a 'head-balancing' index of 60.7. The same index in a baboon provides a value of 41.3, in an adult chimpanzee 50.7, in Rhodesian man 83.7, in a European 90.9 to 105.8. This index indicates in a measure the poise of the skull upon the vertebral column. The better posture of the whole body which accompanied this alteration is regarded by the discoverer as of great significance. It means, he thinks, that a greater reliance was being placed by this group upon the feet as organs of progression, and that the hands were being freed from their more primitive function of accessory organs of locomotion. Their hands were assuming a higher evolutionary rôle not only as delicate, tactual, examining organs which were adding to the animal's knowledge of its environment, but also as instruments of growing intelligence in carrying out more elaborate, purposeful, and skilled movements, and as organs of offense and defense. He continues:

"The cranial capacity of the specimen may best be appreciated by the statement that the length of the cavity could not have been less than 114 millimeters, which is three millimeters greater than that of an adult chimpanzee in the Museum of the University, and only fourteen less than that of a gorilla chosen for casting on account of its great size. It is reasonable to believe that the adult forms typified by our present specimen possest brains which were larger than that of this juvenile specimen, and equaled, if they did not actually supersede, that of the gorilla in absolute size.

"Whatever the total dimensions of the adult brain may have been, there are not lacking evidences that the brain in this group of fossil forms was distinctive in type and was an instrument of greater intelligence than that of living anthropoids. The face of the cast is scarred unfortunately in several places. It is evident that the relative proportion of cerebral to cerebellar matter in this brain was greater than in the gorilla's. The brain does not show that general flattening characteristic of the living anthropoids, but presents a rounded and well-filled-out contour, which points to a symmetrical and balanced development of the faculties of associative memory and intelligent activity.

"Nothing could illustrate better the mental gap that exists between living anthropoid apes and the group of creatures which the fossil represents than the appearance of the region of the brain which lies between the visual and the tactile and auditory fields. The expansion in this area indicates the fact that this group of beings had profited beyond living anthropoids by setting aside a relatively much larger area of the cerebral cortex to serve as a storehouse of information concerning their objective environment, as its details were simultaneously revealed to the senses of vision and touch, and also of hearing. They possest to a degree unappreciated by living anthropoids the use of their hands and ears and the consequent faculty of associating with the color, form, and general appearance of objects, their weight, texture, resilience, and flexibility, as well as the significance of sounds emitted by them. In other words, their eyes saw, their ears heard, and their hands handled objects with greater meaning and to fuller purpose than the corresponding organs in recent apes. They had laid down the foundations of that discriminative knowledge of the appearance, feeling, and sound of things that was a necessary milestone in the acquisition of articulate speech.

"The two thousand miles of territory which separate this creature from its nearest living anthropoid cousins is indirect testimony to its increased intelligence and mastery of its environment. It is manifest that we are in the presence here of a prehuman stock, neither chimpanzee nor gorilla, which possesses a series of differential characters not encountered hitherto in any anthropoid stock. This complex of characters exhibited is such that it can not be interpreted as belonging to a form ancestral to any living anthropoid. It represents a fossil group distinctly advanced beyond living anthropoids in those two dominantly human characters of facial and dental recession on one hand, and improved quality of the brain on the other. Unlike Pithecanthropus, it does not represent an ape-like man, but a creature well advanced beyond modern anthropoids in just those characters, facial and cerebral, which are to be anticipated in an extinct link between man and his simian ancestor. At the same time, it is no true man. It is logically regarded as a man-like ape. I propose tentatively, then, that a new family of *Homo-simiadæ* be created for the reception of the group of individuals which it represents, and that the first known species of the group be designated *Australopithecus africanus*, in commemoration, first of the extreme southern and unexpected horizon of its discovery, and secondly, of the continent in which so many new and important discoveries connected with the early history of man have recently been made, thus vindicating the Darwinian claim that Africa would prove to be the cradle of mankind.

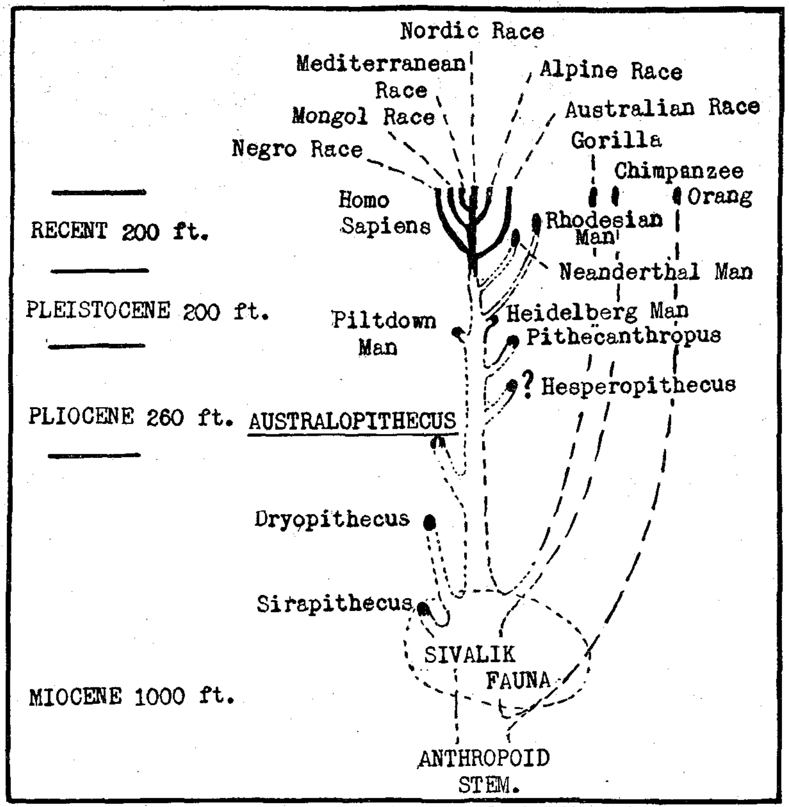


Illustrations prepared by H. Le Helloco for Prof. Raymond A. Dart, of the Witwatersrand University. Reproduced by courtesy of *Nature* (London)

"NOT AN APE-LIKE MAN," BUT "A MAN-LIKE APE"

(1) The base of the skull; (2) the right side—the cranium shows evidence of rudimentary brain capacity; (3) the face, showing a remarkably human arrangement of jaws and teeth; (4) a dioptographic tracing of the skull showing a "well-filled-out contour," which points to a symmetrical and balanced development of the faculties of associative memory and intelligent activity.

"In anticipating the discovery of the true links between the apes and man in tropical countries, there has been a tendency to overlook the fact that, in the luxuriant forests of the tropical belts nature was supplying with profligate and lavish hand an easy and sluggish solution, by adaptive specialization, of the problem of existence in creatures so well equipped mentally as living anthropoids are. For the production of man a different apprenticeship was needed to sharpen the wits and quicken the higher manifestations of intellect—a more open veldt country where competition was keener between swiftness and stealth, and where adroitness of thinking and movement played a preponderating rôle in the preservation of the species. Darwin has said, 'no country in the world abounds in a greater degree with dangerous beasts than Southern Africa,' and, in my opinion, Southern Africa, by providing a vast open country with occasional wooded belts and a relative scarcity of water, together with a fierce and bitter mammalian competition, furnished a laboratory such as was essential to this penultimate phase of human evolution."



From a diagram specially drawn for *The Illustrated London News* by Prof. G. Elliot Smith F. R. S.

THE NEW MISSING LINK'S PLACE ON OUR FAMILY TREE

The diagram indicates the place in the evolution of man which is supposed to be occupied by Australopithecus Africanus, which is discust in the preceding pages.

DANGERS FROM ILL-FITTING SPECTACLES

THAT MALADJUSTMENT OF SPECTACLES or eyeglasses may prove a menace through the constant friction of the frames is asserted by Dr. John J. Morton, of New Haven, Connecticut, writing in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Dr. Morton calls attention to the fact that it has been known for many years that chronic irritation plays a part in the localization of malignancy. Little attention, however, has been called to the mechanical injury caused by spectacles. He writes:

> "Herz, indeed, did report a basal cell cancer of the nose apparently due to the constant rubbing of glasses, and raised the question as to the frequency of such a finding. Three other writers have incidentally mentioned spectacles as the probable agent responsible for some of the cancers in their series of cases. No additional reports have been encountered, altho perhaps some have been overlooked.
>
> "It seems to me that there must be many more such cases not recorded, as four have been seen during a short time and in a small series."

After reporting a brief summary of these cases, Dr. Morton goes into particulars and presents his conclusions in more detail as follows:

> "It is apparent that poorly fitting spectacles can be a real menace to their wearers. This is especially applicable in those beyond middle age, and the danger is considerably increased when senile changes have taken place in the skin of the irritated area. One should be mindful of this possibility and should take every precaution with the proper adjustment of eyeglasses.
>
> "The places where constant abrasions are to be avoided are the bridge of the nose, the sides of the bridge near the inner canthi, the temples, and at the back of the ears. In the four cases here reported, the temples were affected in three instances, and the fourth lesion occurred behind the ear; but in Sutton's cases and also in Herz's case, the nose was involved. Owing to the tendency for basal cell cancer to occur most commonly on the nose, it is probable that most growths arising in irritation from spectacles will occupy this position. It would seem *à priori* that spectacles of the pince-nez type would be especially liable to cause trouble, but no data are available to support this assumption.
>
> "In view of the possibility of malignancy occurring in an irritated area, one should take the responsibility of impressing on patients the necessity of promptly attending to any maladjustment of their spectacles."

MENTALLY DISEASED CRIMINALS

MORE THAN HALF of 10,000 criminal delinquents examined by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene have been found to be mentally diseased, feeble-minded, or otherwise mentally abnormal, we are informed in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin*. This number included inmates of prisons, reform schools, and those on probation. We read:

> "As a result of this examination, Sing Sing will establish a psychiatric clinic to study each prisoner upon entering. The subnormal will be segregated from the normal and kept under State control. Massachusetts has passed a bill requiring the psychiatric examination of all prisoners sentenced for more than thirty days and those arrested more than once. The bulk of the prison population is made up of repeaters. In the study of 608 admissions to Sing Sing prison 66.8 per cent. were found to be recidivists, or repeaters. In other words, they had previously served sentences in one or more penal institutions. In the survey of the Texas penitentiary, where more than 3,000 were examined, 58 per cent. had been arrested previously according to their own admission; and in the study of the thirty-four New York county jails, 66 per cent. were repeaters, and 27.9 per cent. had been arrested four or more times, according to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. 'It is with this group of offenders that society must learn to deal if it ever hopes to achieve anything in its struggle with the problem of crime,' the Committee warns. 'It has in recent years thought somewhat more of reformation and a little less of retribution, and in its attack upon the problem has made extensive use of the instrument of probation. But the weakness of probation has been in the absence of competent direction and advice in the examination and treatment of offenders and the oversight of the vitally important mental and emotional factors that can not be ignored in any attempt to prescribe adequate rehabilitative measures."

DANGEROUS RAT-KILLERS—Many cities, says the *Weekly Bulletin* of the California State Board of Health (Sacramento), are now undertaking campaigns for the extermination of rats. The only standard, approved methods of rat eradication are: (1) the rat-proofing of buildings; (2) removal of rat food-supply; (3) trapping, and (4) poisoning. Attention is directed to the undesirability of using any of those methods that may be based upon the culture of bacteria, viruses, etc:

> "The objection to these lies in the fact that they are uncertain in their action, owing to rapid loss of virulence and, more important, they may be of distinct detrimental value in causing diseases that may be harmful to man. While these products are supposed to be harmless to human beings, it is a fact that the bacteria used belong to the food-poisoning group of bacilli and may at any time develop a pathogenic power for man. Experts in this sort of work advise strongly against the use of such products."

CAN RADIO CAUSE EXPLOSIONS?

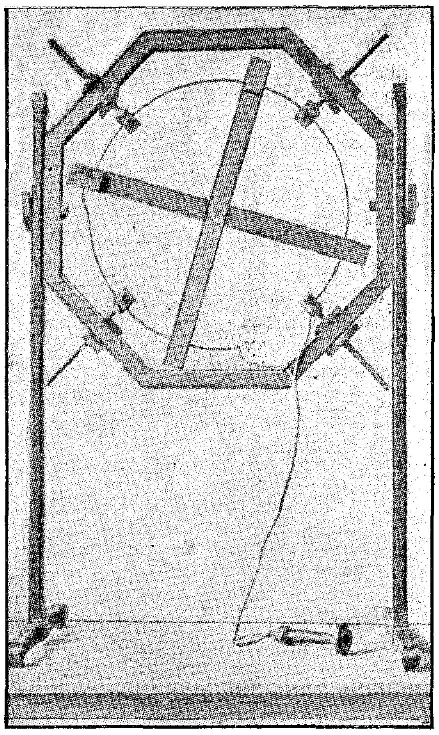
GENERAL NEGREI OF THE ROUMANIAN ARMY has been studying the probable cause of the explosion of munitions which occurred some months ago on the outskirts of Bucharest, with serious damage not only to the military magazine itself but to the surrounding countryside as well. The General has fixt the guilt, in his own mind at least, on an interference of radio waves, says *Popular Radio* (New York):

"He does not imagine that the radio waves themselves ignited the explosives. It is more probable, he believes, that the waves generated small potentials in iron rings, or other metal articles, that these potentials produced small sparks and that some one of these sparks was responsible for the fatal touch that set off the magazine.

"There is no denying that this is possible in theory. If one has a metal ring containing a small spark gap, like an old-fashioned Hertzian loop; and if one places this ring in the proper relation to a powerful radio-frequency field, sparks will be produced in the gap in the ring. That was the original form of Hertzian detector. The editor of this department built one of them more than twenty years ago.

"But, granting this, it is extremely unlikely that the energy of a radio station from ten to a thousand miles away would produce any sparks like this in the Bucharest magazine. The energy would be too feeble. Furthermore, General Negrei neglects the fact that induction from near-by electric machinery, of which there is doubtless plenty in Bucharest, would be incomparably more powerful as a spark-producing agency than any radio station as yet erected in that or any other country.

"It is possible that electromagnetic (or electrostatic) induction *might* produce sparks inside a powder magazine and might touch off an explosion. For this reason it is wise that all metal parts in such magazines be securely grounded, as is usually done. But there is no reason why radio must accept the General's indictment as the culprit of Bucharest."



By courtesy of *Popular Radio* (New York)

THE FIRST RECEIVING LOOP

This is the loop used in 1894 by the Frenchman Turpain to receive Hertzian waves over short distances. Loops of this kind produced small visible sparks, and a Roumanian General now suggests such sparks as a possible cause of certain mysterious explosions.

INSECT BOOKWORMS—Not every housekeeper knows, says the New York *Times*, that the roaches commonly found snooping around kitchen, pantry and cellar have tastes similar to those of the bookworm. It goes on:

"In the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture scientists have been studying ways and means for making the binding of books wear longer and retain a good appearance. In the course of their investigations they found many cloth-covered books with the appearance of having been left near the open window during a rain or splashed when the maid watered the house plants, but in most cases there were no windows near, no careless servants and no house plants. Finally suspicion rested on the roach, and he was shadowed. The insect was caught while actually doing the damage, and the explanation was soon found. The manufacturers of bookbinding cloth, in order to give the fabric body and stiffness, 'load' it with such fillers as starch, flour, dextrin, casein and other substances, all good foods and pleasing to the palate of the roach. The foregoing insect wets a spot on the cover of the book, and if the solution is to his liking he sets his minute pump to working and dries up the spot. He continues to feed in this manner, making blisters on the cover, until he has finished his meal. In some libraries hundreds of books have been found damaged in this way. Just what can be done to stop the damage has not been determined, but it is plain that keeping away the roaches is one method. In the meantime the chemists are at work looking for some way to treat book cloth to make it distasteful to roaches without making it harmful to undiscriminating babies."

HOW TO SLEEP ON A TRAIN

IS IT NATURAL TO MOVE HEAD-FIRST when you are on your back? Is the Pullman porter right when he makes up your berth with the pillows at the forward end? Walter H. Smith, who writes to the New York *Times* on the subject, thinks that the prevailing Pullman practise is all wrong. Mr. Smith assumes that most people sleep poorly on sleeping-cars and elaborates a theory to explain this. He says it is due to riding with the head forward. His explanation is that when the brakes are applied and the train is rapidly slowed down "the blood tries to keep going at the same speed as before and in the same direction, *i. e.*, toward the head, until its inertia is gradually overcome," the effect being to waken the sleeper. Mr. Smith's letter is answered in a later issue by Dr. Thomas R. Crowder, of the Pullman Company's Department of Sanitation and Surgery, who upholds the orthodox method. He says:

"It is probably a fact that some persons are disturbed by the noise and motion of the train, particularly by the grinding of the brakes, to which Mr. Smith refers; some people are roused from sleep by noise or motion anywhere. But the broad assumption that most persons are so disturbed is not believed to be correct. However, that is a matter of opinion, and the fact can not be stated. The explanation proposed is the point, and has brought us many inquiries.

"If the body were an inert mass, permeated with blood-vessels and filled with blood as it is, Mr. Smith's theory might possibly apply. But the body is far from inert. Its vascular system is endowed with a degree of responsive adaptiveness to changing conditions which, while marvelous indeed, is very real, nevertheless. The amount of blood in any part of the body is not determined by so simple a process as he would have us believe. The blood-vessel walls contain contractile tissue which adjusts their size to the needs of the organ supplied, and this adjustment is both prompt and automatic, being controlled by the nervous system. Local blood supply is constantly changing to meet changing local demands. Even without such adaptability, I think the conditions described by Mr. Smith would produce very little effect, but with the function of the vessels intact their prompt physiologic response to the changing physical conditions will, I am sure, prevent any such danger as he forecasts.

"If it were not so we would be in constant difficulties from the ordinary movements and changes in position of the body. The static pressure of the blood in the brain, for instance, would probably be more greatly influenced by changing from the standing to the lying position than by the unhindered action of the forces Mr. Smith describes. But we make these changes and movements without any trouble at all.

'There is no objection on the part of the Pullman Company to a passenger riding feet forward if he prefers, and on request his berth will be made up in that way. But there are good reasons for the general practise of riding other end first. The berth is a walled-off booth which receives a large part of its air supply from the windows in one side of it. So long as these windows are closed and the air comes in only by leakage through the crevices, it is not a matter of great importance which way the head is pointed. But if the window is open, even to the smallest extent, the direction of the air currents which enter is toward the rear end of the berth and that end becomes less desirable to the unclothed head and face. Striking the partition at that end, and the current being there slowed and diffused, the contained dust and cinders of the air are no longer held up but fall by gravity. One would not ordinarily select this dustiest and draftiest place for his head."

SICK TEETH AS BODY-POISONERS

HOW SO-CALLED "FOCAL INFECTION" of the teeth may generate disease that is carried to all parts of the body by the blood-stream, is told briefly in *Chicago's Health*, the publication of that city's Health Department, by Dr. Edward H. Hatton, research investigator at Northwestern University. Why do diseased teeth harm the rest of the body? asks Dr. Hatton. It is generally agreed that they do, he says; indeed, there is hardly a bodily infirmity, from insanity to corns, that has not been ascribed to infected teeth by some one, and the natural result has been the attempt to cure all these ills by extracting teeth, often with no effect. On the other hand, some of the cures achieved by this method seem miraculous. He continues:

"Acute disease or infection of a part of the body is associated with so much pain, so much fever, and so much disability, that the seriousness of the condition is hardly ever questioned. On the other hand, low-grade disease or infection progresses so slowly, with so little pain and fever, and so little impairment of the use of the part, that little attention is paid to such a diseased condition. This is particularly true of diseased teeth.

"In such diseased regions there live and multiply germs that can find entrance into the blood stream or lymph channels, and thereby be carried to all parts. Such a diseased place is like a cottonwood tree that produces seeds that may be carried by the wind, or float on the surface of streams to far distant fertile ground, where they may germinate and develop into new trees entirely independent of the parent tree. In this same way bacteria or germs that have found a lodging place around the roots of a tooth may, through the blood stream, find a new location in which to multiply in the appendix, joints or elsewhere, and persist there long after the offending tooth has been extracted. This new lodging place then takes the place of the old one, and from it bacteria are still fed into the circulation to maintain the diseased condition.

"Not only do the bacteria invade the blood-stream and lymph channels, but in their growth they form waste products which are absorbed by the body fluids, and in turn act as poisons to the body cells.

"The preceding is a summary of the theory of focal infection, a theory which has become well established in the last ten years, and is the key to the solution of many a medical riddle if it is applied intelligently."

The two low-grade infections about the teeth that tend to reproduce themselves in the form of low-grade infections elsewhere in the body, are those around the ends of the roots of teeth, and those about the sides of the crowns and the roots. The former are usually called chronic abscess, and the latter pyorrhea. Dr. Hatton proceeds:

"In the former the infecting germs reach the favorable location at the root end through the pulp or 'nerve' canal of the tooth. This canal is opened and infection gets into it as a result of decay. Infection of the pulp or 'nerve' frequently, tho not always, causes a violent throbbing toothache, while infection at the root-end, after the 'nerve has died,' usually causes the tooth to be tender to pressure, altho there may be no toothache. This infection gradually destroys more or less of the bone about the end of the root.

"These holes in the bone generally show in X-ray pictures. In some positions in the mouth, normal cavities or openings in the bone may be mistaken for abscesses unless the physician or dentist is experienced in examining X-ray pictures.

"In pyorrhea the location of the infection is closer to the surface; the gum is detached from the root, the extent may be estimated by the use of small instruments inserted into the pus pockets alongside the roots of the teeth. From this condition the germs are not so likely to get into the blood and be distributed to other parts of the body as from the infections around the roots of teeth.

"But the poisons formed by the bacteria are very abundant, and are likely to be absorbed into the overlying gum tissue, causing a chronic slow poisoning of the entire system.

"Diseases of the lymph glands of the neck are especially liable to follow mouth infection in children. While it is not generally assumed that tuberculosis of the glands of the neck follows from mouth infection, it seems that it is more common in cases where children have badly decayed teeth. Cavities in the baby teeth may permit entrance for the germs of tuberculosis into the glands of the neck.

"Chronic mouth infection is extremely common, and especially so beyond middle life. The removal of infection about the teeth is, therefore, of great importance, but not nearly so important as the prevention of its occurrence. Knowledge of focal infection has greatly changed the aims and methods of the modern dentist. He is obliged not only to keep the teeth in good condition for chewing food, but must do this in ways that will prevent mouth infection. In addition, he is the best judge of the presence or absence of mouth infection, and of the methods that shall be taken to remove it."

IS RECLAMATION WASTE OF EFFORT?

IT CERTAINLY IS, says Alfred C. Weed, the author of a leading article in *The Rural New Yorker* (New York). Mr. Weed places himself on record as opposed to all reclamation projects, especially those having to do with the draining of swamps. Some are necessary, he admits; but most he regards as costing far more than the results are worth. Much of the drainage work in this country is wasted, or worse, thinks Mr. Weed. It is not often that an attempt is made to balance the present value of swamp or lake to the owner, or to the people of the country, against its value after the water is taken off. In too many cases it has been found that a lake which had considerable value before drainage has no value at all afterward. In many cases the people who spent large sums for drainage are now trying to figure whether it is worth while to spend other sums to restore the original conditions. Mr. Weed goes on:

"In the case of South Texas we must probably bow to the march of progress. If irrigation water and drainage channels can be secured, the land is too valuable for the growing of crops to be left wild. In New York and New England the land can be allowed or helped to get back to timber. In most of the country the farmers can set themselves firmly against all promoters who want to dig ditches, until they show conclusively that the land, after the ditches are dug, will be worth more than it is now, and enough more to pay good returns on the speculative investment. At the best, investment in a ditch to drain a pond or a swamp is about as safe as investment in an oil-well. Some years ago a group of land-owners along a certain stream decided that it would be a good move to drain their swamp land and prepare it for the growing of muck crops. The State was willing to give some help in the matter of surveys, etc. Finally the surveys were all made, and the State engineers made their final report. They urged haste in accepting it and getting started on the work, but a few of the land-owners held off until they could study the proposition a little more. Finally they got the figures digested, and found that it would cost each one of them about $250 an acre to get the water off, some more to remove the timber and brush, and then they would have land that might be better or not so good as some that they could buy for about $50 an acre all ready to put crops on. That project fell through.

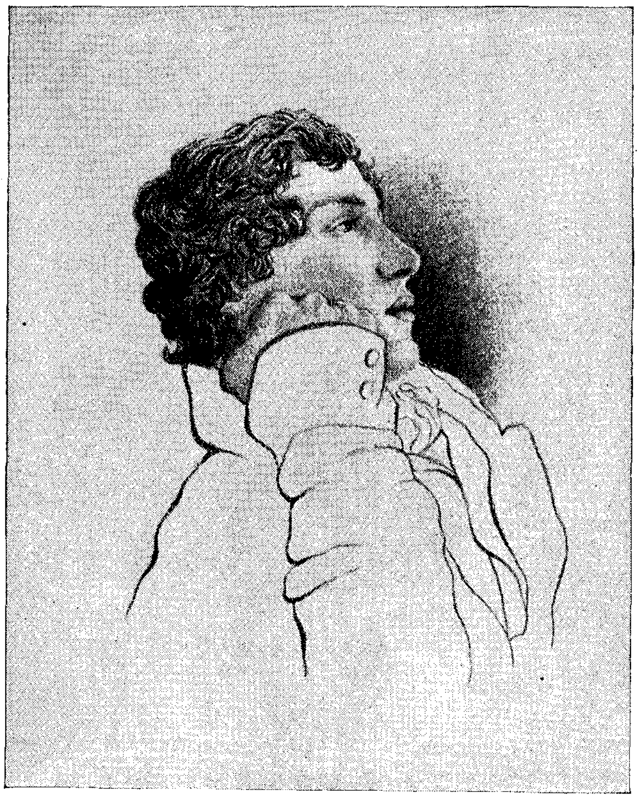
"As a farmer and as a scientist I am opposed to all reclamation projects. I realize that some of them are necessary, but I maintain that many of them are not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the people directly concerned and to the country at large. I hold that the preliminary surveys should show not only the engineering details, but a careful study for a series of years of all conditions connected with the area in question, giving as complete as possible an estimate of its present value to the owner and to the State. The report of the survey should also show the probable value of the land after drainage, considering the cost of maintaining the ditches and the difficulty of bringing the raw land into cultivation. Unless the value of the reclaimed land is at least twice the total cost of reclamation, plus its previous value, and plus at least 10 per cent. interest per year on each item of cost from the time of starting operations until the land is under cultivation, it should never be started. Land which has a present use and recreation value of $20 an acre, would cost $100 an acre the first year for the ditch, another $100 the second year for grubbing, etc., and $25 a year for the next three years, to bring it finally and fully under cultivation, ought to be worth at least $650 per acre at the end of five years to make the reclamation operation worth while."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE "CADS" WHO ABUSED KEATS

SHAW'S *CRITIC* IN "FANNY'S FIRST PLAY" hit a note of modern criticism when he said, "Tell me who the author of the play is, and I'll tell you if it's a good play. If it's by a good author, it's a good play; if it's by a bad author, it's a bad play." The same thing must have applied in John Keats's day, for the story Miss Amy Lowell tells of the critical onslaughts on his early endeavors shows that his poems could not be "good" because he was not a "good" poet. That is, he did not belong to the right political party, and he was the friend of Leigh Hunt, detested by the Edinburgh School of Critics. The story of the *Blackwood* and *Quarterly* articles, damning Keats with ridicule, is known to most students of literature, but Miss Lowell's presentation of the matter in her monumental "John Keats," a biography with a title as brief as that, is so good a piece of journalism that we select that as a specimen of riches that this work contains. The story is prefaced by the statement that, in Keats's day, the great reviews were really organs of a party. To-day literature may come to the assistance of politics, but one doesn't hear of politics bothering its head much with literature. Where prejudice exists, it is personal; and the author must be a "good" one, in various senses. Scotsmen ruled the reviews in George III's time, and tho *The Quarterly* was published in London, its owner, John Murray, was Scots. *Blackwood's* came from the north and bore the name of its owner. Let Miss Lowell take up the story:



AS KEATS'S FRIEND SAW HIM

A drawing of the poet by his friend, Charles Brown, now in the National Portrait Gallery (London). Miss Lowell thinks this is probably the best among all the portraits of Keats.

"For new editors, talent stood ready to his hand in the persons of two very clever and astonishingly unscrupulous young men, John Wilson and John Gibson Lockhart. Wilson was the son of a rich Glasgow merchant, and an Oxford graduate, but things had gone ill with him and he was, when Blackwood sought him out, at odds with fortune, as far as money was concerned. Lockhart came of an old Lanarkshire family; he was only twenty-three, but thought himself one hundred on the strength of an Oxford degree and a stay of some weeks in Weimar where he had met Goethe and made one of his circle. This was a great experience, certainly, and Lockhart should have imbibed much wisdom; but what he seems chiefly to have carried back to his native Scotland was an unblushing arrogance, and a profound scorn for any one who could not read Greek and Latin and was unacquainted with current German literature. Each of these promising youths was possest of the gift of satire, together with a style pleasantly composed of gall and vitriol, and each was totally lacking in imagination and taste. They were delighted to run riot, and did, and by doing so stamped themselves forever as first-class cads in the eyes of all posterity. Even Lockhart, the middle-aged Lockhart, beloved son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott and author of the monumental Life of Scott, can never free himself from the stain of the *Cockney School* articles to any one who has read them. No words can exaggerate their unseemly and disgusting quality; even when laughing at their jejune overstatements, wondering how a great reading nation like the British could have taken these ravings seriously, we can not escape the loathing such writing engenders. I wish I had space in this book to give all four of the *Cockney School* articles in an appendix, but that can not be; yet I strongly counsel my readers to seek them out and read them, for no adequate idea of them can be gained by any paraphrase.

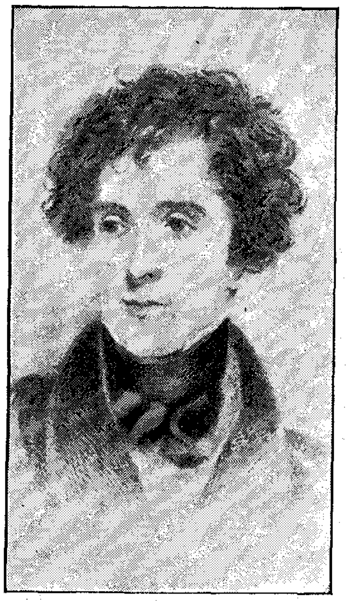
"To make matters worse, and show that these cocksure, brilliant, and exceedingly stupid young men were also cowards, that each had what the slang of to-day calls a 'yellow streak,' they signed the articles 'Z' and refused to give their names when challenged to do so by Leigh Hunt in the pages of *The Examiner*. The whole transaction is one of the most lamentable in literary history. According to Dilke, Lockhart sincerely repented later, but not until much later; for the sorriest part of the business was the carrying on of the vulgar quarrel, after Keats's death, in a review of Shelley's 'Adonais.' What can we think of men who, under the circumstances, could write and print the following?

"'The present story is thus: A Mr. John Keats, a young man who had left a decent calling for the melancholy trade of Cockney poetry, has lately died of a consumption, after having written two or three little books of verses, much neglected by the public. His vanity was probably wrung not less than his purse; for he had it upon the authority of the Cockney Homers and Virgils, that he might become a light to their region at a future time. But all this is not necessary to help a consumption to the death of a poor sedentary man, with an unhealthy aspect, and a mind harassed by the first troubles of versemaking. The New School, however, will have it that he was slaughtered by a criticism of *The Quarterly Review*—"O flesh, how art thou finished!"— . . . We are not now to defend a publication so well able to defend itself. But the fact is that *The Quarterly*, finding before it a work at once silly and presumptuous, full of the servile *slang* that Cockaigne dictates to its servitors, and the vulgar indecorums which that Grub Street Empire rejoiceth to applaud, told the truth of the volume, and recommended a change of manners and masters to the scribbler. Keats wrote on; but he wrote *indecently*, probably in the indulgence of his social propensities.'

"And this of a dead man!

"Youth is no excuse for such a thing as this. The men who could write and conceive it were ruffians at heart without a spark of decent feeling. But this was long after. I have quoted the passage here because in no other so fully—no, not even the vile and shameless remarks on Leigh Hunt in the first three papers of the Cockney series—do Wilson and Lockhart reveal what they really were."

Katharine Tynan reports that a young Dublin reviewer picked up an early volume of W. B. Yeats in a drawing-room, and said, "This Yeats is too sure of himself; I think I'll slate him." And slate him he did. Keats was a friend of Leigh Hunt, and Hunt was hated by the Wilson-Lockhart faction, so he also had to be slated. This notice was the one following the publication of "Endymion," 1818, as Miss Lowell relates:



"MR. 23 YEAR OLD"
"Traveled-in-Germany-and-back John Gibson Lockhart," one of the "Cads" who assaulted Keats.

"The chipping process began almost at the opening of the review, where the reader was informed that—

"'The Phrenzy of the "Poems" was bad enough in its way; but it did not alarm us half so seriously as the calm, settled, imperturbable drivelling idiocy of "Endymion."'

"That started things with a good slap, and 'Z' proceeded, quite innocently and merrily, to give himself away, for, after a sneering comment or two on the 'Poems,' he remarks of *Endymion:*

"'The old story of the moon falling in love with a shepherd, so prettily told by a Roman Classic, and so exquisitely enlarged and adorned by one of the most elegant of German poets, has been seized upon by Mr. John Keats, to be done with as might seem good unto the sickly fancy of one who never read a single line either of Ovid or of Wieland.'

"O Lockhart! Lockhart! Aged twenty-three! With what a proud and strutting air you deployed your erudition! And notice that none of the English poets who treated of the tale are called upon. Indeed, no! Lockhart was at the stage when the exotic is of inestimable worth. Latin, the Gentleman's tongue—Wieland, German literature, the latest craze of traveled youth—closed books both to the middle classes. Keats had read Ovid, even in the original, but Lockhart chose to believe otherwise. Mr. twenty-three-years-old, traveled-into-Germany-and-back John Gibson Lockhart, and blustering, devil-take-the-hindmost coadjutor Wilson, sized the book up at once:

"'His *Endymion* is not a Greek shepherd, loved by a Grecian goddess; he is merely a young Cockney rhymester, dreaming a fantastic dream at the full of the moon.'

"This was malice, but 'Z' was intelligently enough versed in the Greek classics to make one true observation. 'As for Mr. Keats's "Endymion,"' he says, 'it has just as much to do with Greece as it has with "old Tartary the fierce."' 'Z' meant this as animadversion, but we can see it in quite a different light.

"There is much quotation in the article, and much ridicule is showered on the poem; but the most objectionable parts of it are the personal reflections, for instance:

"'Mr. Hunt is a small poet, but he is a clever man. Mr. Keats is a still smaller poet, and he is only a boy of pretty abilities, which he has done everything in his power to spoil.'

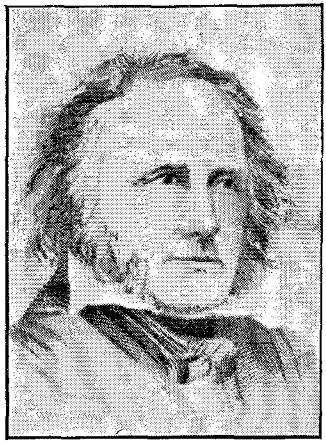
"In one place, Keats is addrest as 'good Johnny Keats,' a nomenclature which brought from George, long after, the indignant observation: 'John . . . was as much like the *Holy Ghost* as *Johnny Keats*.' But the crowning exploit of the review was the last paragraph:

"'And now, good-morrow to "the Muses' son of Promise" . . . We venture to make one small prophecy, that his bookseller will not a second time venture £50 upon anything he can write. It is a better and a wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop, Mr. John, back to "plasters, pills, and ointment boxes," etcetera. But for Heaven's sake, young Sangrado, be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics in your practise than you have been with your poetry.'

"The wanton cruelty of that passage is extraordinary. All three of the principals, Blackwood, Lockhart, and Wilson, were out for notoriety; the new monthly must make itself noticed by fair means or foul, and this sort of thing produced attention. Yet there were protests. Blackwood's London agents objected to the 'Z' articles, and the publisher had to lie himself into their good graces again. Murray, who had taken an interest in the magazine, withdrew his money. Yet still the trio kept on. Even the tragic death of John Scott in a duel with Christie (a duel which was the outgrowth of Scott's reiterated protests against the scurrilities of *Maga*), early in 1821, had little effect."

BIOGRAPHY WITH "WARTS" ONLY

SHALL PORTRAITURE COME TO CONSIST of "the warts" and nothing else? Cromwell started something when he objected to being beautified; but modern writers of biography seem to some to be tending wholly toward "the warts." What Lytton Strachey began, John A. Steuart, the biographer of Stevenson, has carried to a dangerous limit. Monk Gibbon, writing in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), says he frankly prefers the legendary Stevenson to the one now stript of all heroics; and he fears we are on a dangerous road in the way of writing biographies. His picture of Lytton Strachey trying on a new form is amusing. "It occurred to him that biography, hitherto the most dignified, nay, the most pompous, of the arts, could, if approached the right way, be made amusing. It was merely a question of the point of view. He was like a small boy who, having hitherto regarded his aunt with feelings of mingled veneration and dislike, perceives unduly one day the bulky absurdity of her figure and immediately pulls a snook at her." From the biography of Queen Victoria we have gone on to Barnum. "The tombstone method was dead," says Mr. Gibbon. "The biographer who had hitherto approached his subject with a bucket of whitewash now did so with a barrel of tar." At least, so we are told, "the older generation thought so." Nevertheless, as familiar biography is "neither tedious nor pompous," even if it is untrue, "it must be admitted that it is a much more amusing form of untruth than the other." With Stevenson, however, it seems to be going a little too far:



BLUSTERING—
"Devil-take-the-hind-most coadjutor Wilson." The portrait shows him as "Crusty Christopher" of later years than the Keats period.

"The latest victim is Stevenson. I admit that the life that has just been published angers me more than any of its predecessors, and that it almost makes me a reactionary. I begin to have doubts of the method. But that may only be because it has trodden upon my toes. I see that many of the reviewers have welcomed the book. For myself I feel like a school-girl whose illusions have been destroyed. The existence of a Stevenson legend is undeniable. I do not deny it. But legends in themselves can be useful and salutary things. A great deal of the inspiration of the race is drawn from them. The Stevenson legend was a fine one of courage and gallantry and romance. To the discouraged young person of eighteen or nineteen, Stevenson came as a rallying point, an incentive to go gaily and bravely on with the fight. 'Gentleness and cheerfulness—these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. . . . An aspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate. . . . You can not run away from a weakness, you must some time fight it out or perish, and if that be so, why not now and where you are.' The letters reinforced

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

the essays. He was a tonic, and the tonics of literature are few compared to the sedatives and the stimulants.

"Now it is my quarrel with the new book that it seems to be doing its best to do away with the impression created by the previous life, by the letters and by Stevenson's own published writings. Apparently, we are to discount them all. They are only eyewash. They were written with one eye on the audience. Perhaps they were. Perhaps they are only eyewash, but if so, they are eyewash of a brave variety. I personally could do with more of the same kind. We are all in the same condemnation, and the truth is we must pretend that life is a brave business, whether we think it or not, if only for the sake of our fellow creatures. If Stevenson's writings are pretense they are a gallant pretense."

Mr. Gibbon does not pause to write about the "revelations," but bristles somewhat when "we are left under the impression that the Stevenson of the essay is only a lay figure—negligible." Going on:

"If this is so, then the new biography is going to lead us into strange paths before it is finished. In future a man's own utterances are going to count for nothing. It is his biographer who is going to grant or withhold validity from what he chooses. He decides the matter of authenticity. What you say is nothing. What your biographer says is everything. It may be right. The question raises a whole host of others of philosophic interest. We all know that we contain a duality, and we are left wondering sometimes which part of us is the real self. One of the greatest living Irish writers is reported to be at work on a philosophy which will deal very largely with this question of self and antiself. But meanwhile I can see where our biographers are leading us. The aspirational self is worthless, the instinctive self is the only one that matters. I wonder! I begin to have doubts in the new method. By all means let us have the warts upon Cromwell's face, but how soon shall we be insisting that the rest of Cromwell must be left out?"

Mr. Clayton Hamilton, an American writer on Stevenson, might be said to be also as jealous of his hero's good fame. Yet he writes in *The Literary Digest International Book Review* of Mr. Steuart's book:

"It would be unjust to Mr. Steuart if inquisitive or prurient readers should turn to those comparatively few pages of his carefully planned biography which deal in detail with those troubled passages in the career of R. L. S. that always hitherto have been suppressed. Mr. Steuart does not overemphasize the frailties and sins of R. L. S., but reduces them to their proper proportion in a critical account of his career. But he does endeavor, for the first time in all these thirty years, not only to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but also to tell the whole truth, without subtraction and without evasion."

STARTING OFF THE PLAY-JURY—The first report of the citizens' play-jury is an "auspicious beginning," says the New York *World*, which was chiefly responsible for the recent upheaval in the matter of indecency in some current plays. Thus the jury functioned with "quiet and good sense":

"Three plays had been complained of to the play-juries on the ground that they offended public decency and incited public immorality. Two of these plays were wholly acquitted—Mr. O'Neill's 'Desire Under the Elms' and Mr. Howard's 'They Knew What They Wanted.' In the opinion of *The World* that acquittal was just and discriminating. One play—of the type the French call 'galante'—seemed to the jury to have one scene in which the stage business was flagrant; modifications were suggested, and these have been made. Throughout the proceeding the juries have done their work without publicity and with commendable common sense.

"It is obvious, if the juries continue to be as wise and liberal as these, that true art and realism will largely be saved by the citizens' play-jury system from the grime of producers' commercialism and its natural sequence, political censorship. The Actors' Equity Association, which devised the system, and those officials who are executing it, have done a real service to the theater."

JOHN BARRYMORE STIRS LONDON

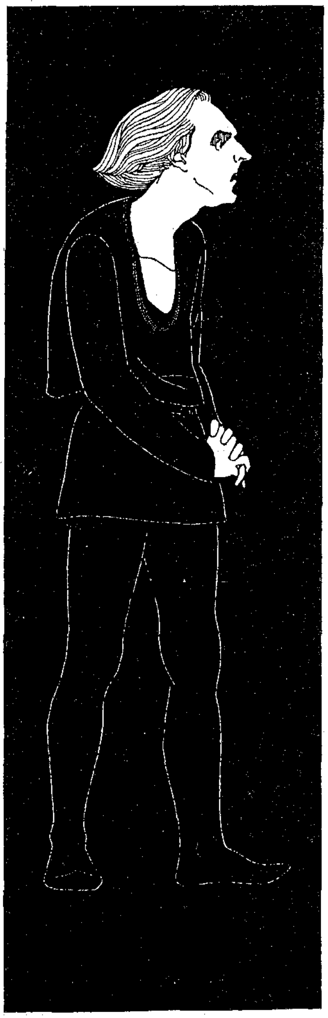
From *The Bystander* (London)

THE "HAMLET" TRIO AT THE LONDON HAYMARKET

John Barrymore in the scene with the *Queen*, played by Constance Collier. Inset is the portrait of Fay Compton as *Ophelia.*

HAMLET POSSESSES LONDON as Barrymore's "Hamlet" possest New York for a hundred nights. The distinction is noticeable, for while the London stage has one or two contemporary *Hamlets*, John Barrymore has made the English capital not only crowd his theater and extend his run to nine weeks, but has made "Hamlet" a subject of discussion in all the news sheets. The old actors in the past are recalled to serve as a touchstone to Mr. Barrymore, and it can't be denied that there is a formidable list. Forbes Robertson's *Hamlet* is recalled in the *Westminster Gazette* as "human, dignified, reticent, intellectually competent and yet capable of the highest passion; and it gave full expression to Shakespeare's poetry as well as his drama." In spite of such and other critical competition, Barrymore was given every chance to show his metal. His first night, we are told by *The Morning Post*, "was looked forward to with an eager expectancy, for the like of which one must go back to old Lyceum first nights when Irving was in his prime," and when the night came, "the curtain rose on a brilliant and distinguished audience, that again recalled the palmy days of the old 'Lyceum.'" *The Morning Post* having said this much is on its guard not to be carried on by the crowd. "Mr. Barrymore, who was most cordially greeted, is hardly an Irving or a Booth, but his *Hamlet* has many merits." To particularize:

"It is sincere, unaffected, and intense; above all, it is almost startlingly clear. Indeed, clarity is the distinctive note of the whole production. One can recall no revival which left so little doubt as to the main story. Shakespeare's text is closely adhered to as to sequence of scenes, tho necessarily many passages are omitted, the most important being perhaps the scene with the recorder. . . .



BARRYMORE IN CARICATURE

—Quiz in *The Saturday Review* (London).

"Clearness is again the special quality of Mr. Barrymore's performance not only in conception but in execution. He has a handsome, mobile, and expressive face; his gestures and movements are graceful and eloquent; and his voice singularly distinct. It is most effective when *Hamlet* is sarcastic or otherwise incisive, and altho lacking the full music of a Salvini, it is always pleasant, save in a few words which the actor singles out here and there to crack as he might crack a whip. Last night he spoke rather too slowly at times, especially in *Hamlet's* scene with the *Ghost* on the battlements, where the long pauses seemed to diminish the tension.

"What one missed somewhat was warmth. Mr. Barrymore's *Hamlet* is more brains than blood; it lacks the romantic and impulsive spirit, and for this reason the audience, tho enthusiastic at the end of the second act, was hardly so wildly enthusiastic as at the fall of the first curtain. Intellectually, he had interested us much, but one had not got to love him more.

"On the whole, then, Mr. Barrymore's *Hamlet*, if not ranking with the very greatest, may be declared to be the best now before the public."

Mr. James Agate in *The Sunday Times* is not so guarded in praise: "Mr. Barrymore's *Hamlet* draws fewer tears than Robertson's, but it is nearer to Shakespeare's whole creation than any other I have seen," and he goes on to discuss Mr. Barrymore's qualifications:

"Well, first a handsome face, intellectual as to the brow, a trifle womanish in the lower part, after the manner of the paintings of Angelica Kauffmann. Next an agreeable voice, touching nobility here and there, but lacking the organ-note and in emotion running too easily to the head-notes of the tenor. Add the purest diction, perfect enunciation, and unexampled clarity. Now note a slim figure and the general illusion of princeliness and youth. All these are informed—and here is the key—by intellectual capacity of a rare order and analytical power of extreme cogency.

"How, with such gifts, does Shakespeare's poetry fare? A trifle ill is the answer. Mr. Barrymore has the finest possible sense of values in the case of single words. Take such a line as 'How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable . . . ' and note how it is built up of successive images which come into the mind before the word is coined to represent them. The actor never gabbles. But this good quality may have its corresponding defect, by which I do not mean want of pace alone, but of power to sweep the listener off his feet. Mr. Barrymore builds lines out of words, but he does not always weld the lines into the whole which a great speech must be. The first and third soliloquies are ratiocinative, the second—'O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!'—belongs surely to the domain of pure emotion. It is a cadenza, a piece of virtuosity, an exercise in what musicians call *rubato*.

"This is the speech in which *Hamlet* is to prepare the spectator for his 'Get-thee-to-a-nunnery' tirades, and *Ophelia's* 'blasted with ecstasy.' Mr. Barrymore blasted it with pure reason. You felt that he saw himself first as a rogue, then as a slave, who, moreover, must take on the attributes of a *peasant* slave. He made note one by one of all the aspects of a player who should simulate grief—the tears, distraction, and broken voice. But *Hamlet* is at white heat, or working up to it, and the debating method does not carry us away. It is possible that this achievement is not within this actor's scope, but I submit that a declamatory failure would here be better than expository success. The sails of the actor's voice having no knack of bellying, Mr. Barrymore attempts to get power by sudden gusts, choosing a single word for an explosion. Sometimes the choice is quite arbitrary, as in his refusal to take the King when he is 'fit and seasoned for his passage.' Passage is the word chosen here, and the violence is without meaning. Certain it is that Mr. Barrymore can not cope with such words as 'this majestical roof fretted with golden fire.' His *Hamlet* has too much the *indoor* look, as the essayist remarked of Raphael's figures, and will find his images in his own brain. Such a one would not rack the heavens for a comparison. Sun and stars are not his concern, and the words, being perfunctory, are robbed of their just splendor.

"But I have given too much space to fault-finding. The play scene was immensely fine, its climax being a miracle of virtuosity, and the closet scene was perfection. Much of the latter was spoken on *Gertrude's* breast, and the pathos was overpowering. And from here right on to the end I thought the performance magnificent. It gathered power, coherence, and cumulative effect; in short, we knew ourselves to be in the presence of a fine and powerful mind."

The critic of *The Times* first discusses the mysterious inconsistencies of *Hamlet*, and tells us most actors he has seen have aimed to "slur over the mysterious parts" and to give us a "plausible" *Hamlet*. But,

"The distinction of the new American *Hamlet* is that he makes the queerness plausible. He is, when bantering *Polonius*, when dismissing *Ophelia*, when upbraiding his mother, obviously distraught. So, in his outburst of triumph after the performance of 'The Mousetrap' as in his anguish over the open grave of *Ophelia*, his 'nerves' have obviously given way. Yet when he has to philosophize, he can ponder thoughtfully enough. And you accept the inconsistencies, because, first of all, they are Shakespeare's inconsistencies, they are in the text; and, secondly, because the actor is so manifestly sincere. He is apt now and then to shout, a true symptom, no doubt, of nervous exasperation, but rather discordant with our notion of the 'sweet prince.' For the matter of that, it is this very quality of sweetness that one misses most in Mr. Barrymore's *Hamlet*; he displays it, where Shakespeare notably did *not*, in *Hamlet's* farewell scene with *Ophelia*, but elsewhere this prince is harsh rather than sweet. He is matter-of-fact and businesslike in his advice to the players (how one remembers the gracious courtesy of Forbes-Robertson in that scene!) and aggressively sarcastic in his remarks on 'The Mousetrap' to the King. If his voice is a little hard, his elocution is perfect. He has the expressive, serious face of the 'intellectual,' together, by the way, with a bodily agility that would do no discredit to Mr. Douglas Fairbanks. (See him gyrate like a top in the play scene! See him take a running jump at the King at the end!)"

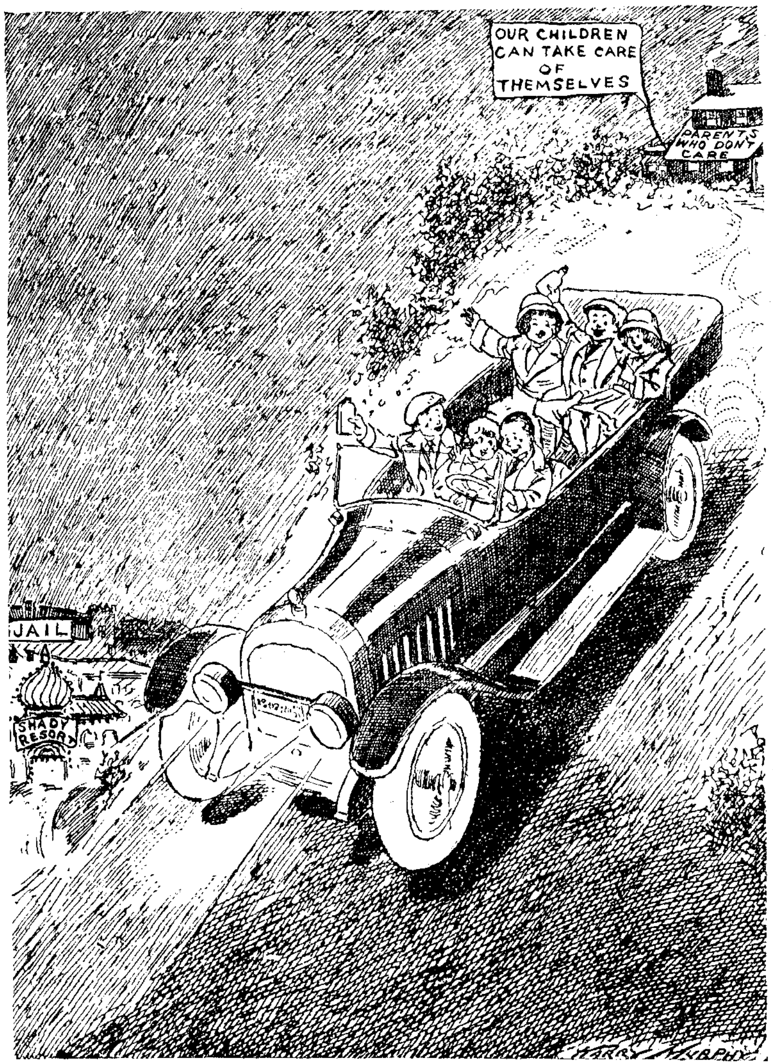
Mr. Barrymore was the only "American" note in the personnel; his company was satisfyingly English. Mr. R. E. Jones's settings received even more general approval than they did in America, and we find no jest like that of "burying *Ophelia* in the parlor." But, of course, there were qualifications. *The Nation and the Athenæum* makes a sweeping one, after comments similar to those we have quoted:

"With all these merits I found the performance hardly tolerable. The reason was that the abominable convention of speaking blank verse as if it is some barbarous foreign language is common both to the American and to the English stage. All that need be said is that Mr. Barrymore and nearly all the other actors committed every fault which *Hamlet* warns them against in the play itself."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE JUVENILE JAZZ TO JAIL

AMERICAN PARENTS CAN NOT FAIL to be disturbed by the terrible precocity in crime which, even from a casual reading of the daily papers, appears to be the distinguishing feature of the great age of jazz. The flouting of the law and of the ordinary conventions and decencies of society by the generation now growing gray has set an example, court records and newspapers show, which the cradle itself is learning to follow, with exact precision and deadly effect. The 'teen age totes its own; it is saturated with the sophistries which usually distinguish adults morally gone to seed; from the youth of the land the jails and prisons are recruiting as victims those who should still be playing marbles or dressing dolls. It would be squandering time and space to recite details with which every newspaper reader is familiar. Every one can recall reading of rum parties engaged in by high-school boys and girls, of young murderers, thieves and bandits brought to bay—a sickeningly large number.



Copyrighted by the Star Company. International Feature Service

THE WAY DOWN
—Murphy in the Dubuque *Daily American Tribune.*

More than one judge in the great criminal courts of New York City has pointed out that modern criminal processes are continually dealing with children in their early and middle 'teens. The report of the Prison Commissioner of the State of New York notes with horror that a large percentage of the criminals of to-day are mere boys and girls. "There is no doubt that the terrible situation portrayed by the Prison Commissioner exists," states Chief Magistrate McAdoo of New York. "My own experience shows," he adds, "that nearly all present offenders, particularly in crimes of violence, are from sixteen to twenty-five years of age." An inspection of the Tombs prison in New York City shows that it contained at the time 122 boys between sixteen and twenty-one, "many of them unconcerned about the seriousness of the situation they were in." In Raymond Street jail, in Brooklyn, the last five years have seen 12,342 male prisoners and 1,346 female prisoners between sixteen and twenty-one confined within its walls. A report of conditions in Marion County, Indiana, comprising the city of Indianapolis, shows that in ten years the average age of conviction in the six chief classes of serious crime dropt from thirty one to twenty-four years. And Marion County was selected for the survey not because its youth is especially wicked, but because it was looked upon as an average community. The handwriting is on the wall. Perhaps these reports and figures will be taken by some professional hierarch of doubt as but another alarmist statement from the "Bible belt" to cover a foray against individualism. By soberminded and responsible opinion they are accepted as a symptom of a national and deep-seated ill.

Impress, then, with the frequent recurrence of these disturbing reports, with the almost daily announcement of some crime committed by a youth whose most heinous offense should still be stealing his mother's jam, THE LITERARY DIGEST circularized the prosecuting attorneys of several of the largest cities, asking them for their view of the situation and whether they could assign a cause for the increase in juvenile delinquency. Prosecuting attorneys were selected for the purpose, because they must investigate every case before them, and learn something about the habits and antecedents of the criminals. The majority of the attorneys who answer place the responsibility for the increase in juvenile delinquency on the home itself. There can be no question that juvenile delinquency and the prevalence of crime at present are due more to the lack of religious training than to any other cause, writes D. E. O'Brien, City Prosecutor of the City of Omaha. He indicts the "majority of fathers and mothers for their indifference to the standard of morals maintained by their children, due to a great extent to the desires for pleasure on the part of the parents," and recites:

> "During the past few years that I have been prosecuting for the City of Omaha, I have docketed more than 8,000 cases. I made a more or less thorough investigation of the religious training and education of girls charged with various crimes, and in discussing the crime and its effects with the different individuals, and in discussing their early life with them, I ascertained that

less than 3 per cent. of the cases I investigated had had the benefit of any religious education, either in the school or in the home."

No doubt that delinquency has increased, both among juveniles and those who have passed the legal age of majority, exists in the mind of Mrs. Alice L. Magill, an officer in the office of J. M. Friedlander, prosecuting attorney of Los Angeles, California. THE LITERARY DIGEST's letter was turned over to Mrs. Magill because of her daily contact with cases of juvenile delinquency. She believes that two of the greatest factors in this increase are:

"First, greater opportunity for wrong-doing; and second, less moral discipline in the home. The first, I believe, can not be considered a menace in that it consists of those things which are and can be as readily converted into agencies for good as for evil. Under this heading would come the automobile and other many and varied forms of entertainment, which have become so prevalent in the past few years. Under the second heading would come what newspaper correspondents have had in mind in their remark concerning lack of religious training in the home.

"If religion can be construed to mean high ideals, desire for better music and literature and all forms of entertainment, honor for parents, love of country and respect for law and order, then I say, most assuredly, there is too little religious training in our homes to-day. Our laws are constant, and wilful violations of these laws by those who have reached maturity and our so-called good citizens is creating in the younger generation an utter disregard for law and its underlying principle."

Whether or not juvenile delinquency is on the increase numerically, there is no doubt in the mind of Samuel P. Rotan, District Attorney of Philadelphia, that the type of offenses committed by juveniles is growing more and more serious. He is referring to boys and girls under sixteen, which is the age limit in Pennsylvania, and of eighteen, which is the limit in a number of other States. Mr. Rotan writes:

"It is everywhere agreed that the older brothers and sisters of these girls and boys, that is, say, the young men and women from eighteen to twenty-one, form the overwhelming proportion of active criminals of to-day; the 'old and hardened lawbreaker' now exists for the most part in discarded detective stories of yesterday. The juvenile court offenders are taking their pattern from the criminals only a few years older than they and are in their own way committing every type of crime of violence and depredation; they are really serving a novitiate.

"The causes for this condition are many—bad home conditions, the break-up of good home supervision through economic conditions which force the mother out to work, a reaction from sound religious discipline, unrestricted sale of firearms, the increased cost of living, and, with it, the inordinate desire for luxuries, even among very young people. Many other fundamental reasons might be named. Not the least of the causes would be the juvenile court itself. I am a firm believer in the underlying principles which dominate the court in seeking the reformation of the child offender rather than inflicting ill-considered punishment. But I often feel that is being carried too far by many of our judges, who will continue a lad on probation ten or twelve times for as many different offenses until he has an utter contempt for the majesty of the law."

Evidence that juvenile delinquency is merely another phrase for parental neglect accumulates. As Herbert R. O'Conor, State's Attorney of Baltimore, puts it, "the laxity of parents, the apparent failure of heads of households to make the home attractive enough to compel the juvenile members to consider it more than a place simply to partake of their meals, sleep and change their clothing, and the neglect of the male parent to establish a feeling of comradery, brotherly interest, and an understanding of the anxieties and vicissitudes of the growing man, are in great measure accountable for this alarming and recent juvenile menace." And Mr. O'Conor tells us that of the 6,000 persons arrested in Baltimore in 1924 for violations of every conceivable nature, 80 per cent. were young men of an age that in a former generation would not have reached the stage of criminal action. "Home earlier in the evenings, more of the fireside frank discussions, and closer companionship with the family is the only salvation for posterity," concludes W. Paul Carpenter, District Attorney of Atlanta, at the end of a letter in which he blames parents for seeking too much the vanities of this world. Violation of the Prohibition law and the temptation of the automobile, thinks Joseph H. O'Connell, Prosecuting Attorney of Cincinnati, have weaned parents from their natural position as guardians of their children. A similar opinion comes from E. A. Rogers, District Attorney of Salt Lake County, Utah. However, Albert L. Schweitzer, Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis, thinks that it is far-fetched to charge moral delinquency to the home, tho he agrees that juvenile delinquency has increased "stupendously." In his experience, he writes, 80 per cent. of the criminals coming before the bar are under thirty, and the great majority of them are between sixteen and twenty-five. Philip S. Van Cise, District Attorney of Denver for the last four years, also does not think that there is any less religious training in the home to-day than twenty years ago; but he asserts that "there is a more general lack of habits of obedience to the law and authority," and that "children are not taught as well as they were before to obey their parents and teachers."

A vast quantity of newspaper comment, all in agreement that the situation is fraught with peril to the nation, is at hand. To quote from all would be merely a repetition of a common sentiment. We will let a quotation from the Washington *Star* be a summary of much similar opinion:

"It is in the last degree disturbing to find such a ghastly record of criminality on the part of the young piling up in the news reports. The present tendencies in juvenile circles are decidedly unwholesome. In the reports of court proceedings, defendants in their teens continually appear, charged with a wide range of offenses. The average age of those indicted for crimes of violence, for robbery, assault and murder, is lower than it has ever been. Something is at fault in the present system of child-training. The other day the Bishop of Washington, in addressing the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church, declared that the parents of to-day are derelict in their duty. He is sustained in this assertion by plain evidences of a breaking down of parental authority, by a weakening of home associations, by failure of the parents themselves to set proper examples for their children.

"It is a far search to find the causes of this condition, but the fact remains that society in this country at least is not as sound as in earlier days, that youth is less stable morally, and that unless the parents reassume the responsibility for the moral welfare of their offspring a shocking record of juvenile crime threatens to grow to the point of endangering the foundations of society itself."

THE JUVENILE COURT'S SUCCESS

THE JUVENILE COURT, one of the most important and successful ventures in social economy of the century, is twenty-five years old, and its birthday was celebrated in Chicago recently, when officials from all parts of the country joined in ceremonies that marked the establishment of the first Juvenile Court in the United States in that city. Its originators, we are told, have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been copied by practically all of the civilized countries of Europe and that Canada and Mexico have fallen into line. It needs no further argument for its support, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, observing that "the holding of separate hearings for children is so palpably desirable, so just, so merciful and so essential to their future welfare that the plan needs only to be stated to be accepted by understanding minds." In fact, notes *The Inquirer*,

"Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau in the Department of Labor, says the only regret is that these courts are confined to the large cities of the country. They have not made their way into the rural communities. It is not practical to establish separate courts in small places, yet the delinquent children in the country are as much in need of special judicial consideration as their brothers and sisters in the large cities. But where there is a will there is sure to be a way, and it is not unreasonable to expect that in the comparatively near future there will be found some way of supplying this need to communities everywhere.

"Looking backward, it is almost impossible to imagine that young boys and girls, most of them first offenders, and many of them charged with really trivial offenses, were compelled to herd with hardened criminals. The present system of juvenile courts, here and elsewhere, may not be perfect, but it is such an enormous advance over earlier conditions that it furnishes cause for congratulation. Boys and girls are the men and women of the future, and those who slip into violations of the law, and even into crime, should be given every reasonable chance to reform and to become good citizens later in life. It is desirable also to keep them out of reformatories when that is possible, even tho those institutions are not prisons in the understood sense."

AMERICA'S CHILD BRIDES

A GIRL IN THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN RANGE is considered a spinster if she is single at eighteen, but it is not only in this little-known part of the country that child marriage, which we have condemned in India, is permitted, if it is not actually encouraged. Most of us will be surprized to learn that careful investigation by the Russell Sage Foundation discloses that there are more than 667,000 persons in the United States who were married when they were less than sixteen years of age, or were married to children under sixteen. The Foundation has just completed a study of the problem of child marriages which extended into ninety cities and towns, and it effectively explodes the popular theory that there is something idyllic about the marriage of a boy and girl who have fallen in love. On nearer view the romance of child marriage vanishes, not only because of the physical immaturity of the children who enter into this most serious of life's relations, but also because of the psychological and moral effect it must have upon their after lives.

The situation is due in large measure to two causes, says the report, which has been widely published—first, the fact that many States require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the applicants for a marriage license; second, that the legal minimum marriageable age is still only twelve years for girls and fourteen years for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine and Mississippi. The situation becomes more impressive when we read that the Foundation's report classes as child brides only those under sixteen years of age; that it does not take into account the many marriages of children over sixteen, but under eighteen, and that the total of 667,000 child brides and husbands of child brides is increased each year by thousands of additional child marriages. Nor have the Foundation's investigators included in their estimates boys married at seventeen, or younger, to girls or women older than fifteen, because the number of such marriages is relatively small. Further sections of the report, prepared by Miss Mary E. Richmond, a nationally known authority on family welfare work, and Fred S. Hall as collaborator, are to be published and to be brought immediately to the attention of leagues of women voters, marriage-law administrators, school authorities, legislators, clergymen and social welfare agencies.

As an illustration of the public apathy in the matter, a section of the report cites the fact that in fourteen States it is legally possible for a girl to marry at an earlier age than that at which she is permitted to become a wage-earner. The marriageable age of girls has remained an inactive issue in these States, says the report, while their educational and child welfare agencies have kept the age of leaving school and of entering industry a burning issue. We have often been told that this century is the century of the child, but, runs the report,

"In sober truth, with a quarter of the century behind us, it must be acknowledged that the twentieth century is no such thing; certainly not when conditions in a country so intelligent as the United States still make possible the marriage of children. Such conditions constitute only a smart part of the body of evidence against exaggerated claims of advancement in the matter of child welfare, but they are a part which has not yet been developed in any detail.

"In the matter of child marriages no group in any section of the United States has yet given serious attention to the social effect of existing laws and to their necessary daily adaptation in the license offices."

Marriage at an early age is more frequent in small towns and rural districts, we are told, than in large cities. The tendency to marry earlier in a warm climate than in a cold one is indicated throughout the world. Another important factor in the problem is the isolation of certain towns, villages and rural districts where there are few means of intercommunication and inadequate recreational and educational facilities.

New England has fewer child brides than the rest of the country, it seems. In that section the percentage of girls married at fifteen to nineteen years is only half of the percentage for the country as a whole. On the Pacific coast and in the Mountain States the percentage of youthful marriages is twice that of New England, and in the Central Southern States it is three times the New England percentage. In New York City, however, the percentage of youthful marriages is even lower than in New England as a whole. A striking fact is that youthful marriages occur much more frequently among girls born of native stock than among those born of foreign stock. Only 6.3 per cent. of foreign girls of the second generation marry between the ages of fifteen and twenty, whereas the percentage of native American girls who marry between these ages is 13.3. Discussing the effects of youthful marriages, the report declares that the marriage of girls in their early and middle 'teens perpetuates the undemocratic relation of the sexes. "In such a union," we are told, "the husband is usually older, often much older than the girl-bride, and he is in charge of her—he becomes the guardian and mentor of his wife. The transfer of an immature girl from guardianship in the home of her birth to continued guardianship in the home where—had she entered it later—she might have been one of two equal partners, invariably cripples her personality and that of her mate as well. Neither may never know the meaning of genuine comradeship in the marriage relation."

An analysis was made of the records of 240 child marriages, on information procured from social agencies, license issuers, judges, school officials, lawyers and clergymen. Altho they knew that this source of information was likely to be familiar with unhappy endings rather than with happy ones, the authors of the report declare that, nevertheless, they were "not prepared for the very temporary character of this group of marriages." The 240 child marriages studied took place in thirty-one States. In sixty-one cases the bride was less than fourteen years old, and in a number of cases she was only eleven years old. The children's parents consented to 109 of these marriages. The licenses for 129—more than half—were illegally issued; seventy-nine couples succeeded in procuring a license and in having a marriage ceremony performed, altho the bride or groom, or both, were below the legal minimum marriageable age; in fifty other cases the license was issued and the ceremony performed, altho the bride or groom, or both, were of the age requiring parental consent, which they had not obtained. Only seventeen of the 240 marriages, we are told, could be described as boy and girl marriages, the average age of the bridegrooms being twenty-seven years and all the brides being less than sixteen. In a number of cases the groom was four or five times as old as the bride. A common characteristic of these marriages was the haste with which they were arranged. Discussing incidentally the various motives which seem to influence child marriages, the report cites, among others, the desire to escape from unhappiness in the home, the attempt to evade requirement of the compulsory education laws, and the desire to avoid punishment for infractions of other laws.

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

FROM *The Living Age* we take this, which is attributed to Mr. Siegfried Sassoon. A note declares that Mr. Sassoon has of late years "taken to writing under sundry pen-names, usually just cryptic enough to set his readers guessing." He was one of the war-poets who became one of its bitterest arraigners afterwards. The Diary referred to is that of Lord Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris during the war.

ON READING THE WAR DIARY OF A DEFUNCT AMBASSADOR

By SIGMA SASHÛN

So that's your Diary—that's your private mind
Translated into shirt-sleeved History. That
Is what diplomacy has left behind
For after-ages to peruse, and find
What passed beneath your elegant silk-hat.

You were a fine old gentleman; compact
Of shrewdness, charm, refinement, and finesse.
Impeccable in breeding, taste, and dress,
No diplomatic quality you lacked—
No tittle of ambassadorial tact.

I can imagine you among "the guns,"
Urbanely peppering partridge, grouse, or pheasant—
Guest of those infinitely privileged ones
Whose lives are padded, petrified, and pleasant.
I visualize you feeding off gold-plate
And gossiping on grave affairs of State.

Now you're defunct; your gossip's gravely printed;
The world discovers where you lunched and dined
On such and such a day, and what was hinted
By ministers and generals far behind
The all-important conflict, carnage-tinted.

The world can read the rumors that you gleaned
From various Fronts; the well-known Names you met;
Each conference you attended and convened;
And (at appropriate moments) what you ate.
Thus (if the world's acute) it can derive
Your self, exact, uncensored, and alive.

The world will find no pity in your pages;
No exercise of spirit worthy of mention;
Only a public-funeral grief-convention;
And all the circumspection of the ages.
But I, for one, am grateful, overjoyed,
And unindignant that your punctual pen
Should have been so constructively employed
In manifesting to unprivileged men
The visionless officialized fatuity
That once kept Europe safe for Perpetuity.

HERE is a theme of Wordsworth, but exprest in modern terms, which only shows that old themes need not fail us. It is in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin).

"BLACK-OUT"

By GEOFFREY PHIBBS

A crowd of people in the morning street,
Here shuffling slowly, stopping there to gaze
Through the shop windows and slow passing on:
Some hastening out along their various ways.
Some meeting friends with a well-feigned surprise.
Chaos of talk; small newsboy's piercing cries;
The hum of tram-cars and of motor-cars;
The rattle and the clangour of iron wheels;
The metalled, measured beat
Upon the cobble stones of horses' feet
Till hardly the brain feels
And fades the mind—
Then sudden gone the sunlight and the city;
All round
Old mountains with their cataclysmal scars;
A wood dark-hung with mystery;
No sound
But the uneasy breathing of the wind:
And in the sky such cold terrific stars.

IN *The Outlook* (New York) is this pertinent question:

"YOU, WHO LOVE BEAUTY"

Rondel on the Flyleaf of an Anthology of Verse

By HERMANN HAGEDORN

You, who love beauty, why the many tears?
Shall those, who see, more sad be than the blind?
Why will you send your sobbing down the wind
To win from the unseeing, laughter and jeers?

For you the dawn a shining palace rears,
Where singing hours undying garlands bind.
You, who love beauty, why the many tears?
Shall those, who see, more sad be than the blind?

The unseeing have no balm for painful years.
To you, uncalled, comes wonder, shy and kind.
Oh, heart, what warmth! what light, oh, troubled mind!
Beauty is joy, though it be ringed with spears!
You, who love beauty, why the many tears?

A RATHER mixed catalog of the wind's functions, in *The Yale Review*, but a vigor of appeal that sets one musing:

PRAYER TO THE WIND

By BABETTE DEUTSCH

The shadow of trees is the toss of the wind's wide garment,
The river-foam is the wake of his naked stride.
He will pluck the sun from the sky to crumble and scatter,
For the magpie night to discover and snatch and hide.

His hands are strong to shake the seas of the jungle,
He leads the wild goose home, stamps aircraft under his feet;
He brings the lion to kill, he cheats the bee of honey;
He wipes the sour smell of poverty out of the street.

O wind, whose lips can whistle the snow from the mountains,
Who clashes the leaves like brass when summer is high and bright,
Who treads the autumn fires, whose voice is the surf of heaven,
Will you not save us at last, and lift us above delight?

Can you not strike at our shames as you strike death from the forests,
Nor fill the spirit of man as you fill his thousand sails?
You know with the hands of the blind his cairns and his cities;
If your touch avail not to move him, what shall he feel that avails?

The Bohemian (Toledo, Ohio) has one of those bugbears of some readers, free verse; yet a picture and a passion:

THE UNCONQUERED

By JAN ISBELLE FORTUNE

I slip your letters through my listless fingers
And count them all—so brief—so few;
They hail from the far white waste places . . .
From cold, unconquered lands:
Juneau, Sitka, Saskaguay;
The Chilkoot Pass that leads to Yukon's hidden gold;
They speak of nights at Nome;
Of long, lonely trails over the Klondike
Under the blue Northern Lights;
They tell of tearing winds that whip and lash you;
Of blaring suns that blind you with snow blindness;
These are the wild, cold, unconquered places
That lure you, hold you
With the disdainful glance of a pale Viking Princess.
I am not cold and still and unconquered;
I am born of a land of swift-flowing blood.
Here silver magnolias bloom, and flaming hibiscus,
And sweet spring rains make perfumes of wet lilacs.
My lips are warm and red;
All of my love lies in my eyes.
Faint, far old moons melted me to your touch . . .
I cannot change it . . .
My knees and bosom ache for the feel of soft little bodies;
Golden flames leap high across my barren hearthstones;
There are twin candles in my window,
And homey odors in the room:
Warm, clove-scented pine needles,
Sweet lavender flowers,
And crimson poppies blooming
In an old brass pot . . .
Yet, I cannot hold you.

You send me letters from Juneau and Nome;
Letters from the far white waste places
Whose icy-satin garments hide gold.

I am not cold and still and unconquered;
All of my love lies in my eyes.

ONE wonders if "Heritage" derives from O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" or if the idea is *sui generis:* Countee Cullen is a negro poet who possesses a marked lyrical gift. We have quoted him before and take these two from *The Survey* (March) which is devoted to Harlem, "the greatest negro community in the world."

HERITAGE

By COUNTEE CULLEN

So I lie, who always hear
Though I cram against my ear
Both my thumbs, and keep them there,
Great drums beating through the air.
So I lie, whose fount of pride,
Dear distress and joy allied,
Is my somber flesh and skin
With the dark blood dammed within.
Thus I lie, and find no peace
Night or day, no slight release
From the unremittent beat
Made by cruel padded feet,
Walking through my body's street.
Up and down they go, and back
Treading out a jungle track.
So I lie, who never quite
Safely sleep from rain at night
While its primal measures drip
Through my body, crying, "Strip!
Doff this new exuberance,
Come and dance the Lover's Dance."
In an old remembered way
Rain works on me night and day.
Though three centuries removed
From the scenes my fathers loved.

. . . . .

SHE OF THE DANCING FEET SINGS

By COUNTEE CULLEN

And what would I do in heaven, pray,
Me with my dancing feet,
And limbs like apple boughs that sway
When the gusty rain winds beat?

And how would I thrive in a perfect place
Where dancing would be sin,
With not a man to love my face,
Nor an arm to hold me in?

The seraphs and the cherubim
Would be too proud to bend
To sing the faery tunes that brim
My heart from end to end.

The wistful angels down in hell
Will smile to see my face,
And understand, because they fell
From that all-perfect place.

Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J. U. S. A.
Campbell's

—with Tomato Sauce!

Campbell's! It's famous. It's our own exclusive recipe. It's one of the big reasons why people say that Campbell's Beans taste "so different and so good."

Ready for You!

Now—at your grocer's!

Such good beans that the grocer always has them at his finger-tips. Ask him for Campbell's Beans today and see how quickly you get them!

12 cents a can

Except in Rocky Mountain States and in Canada

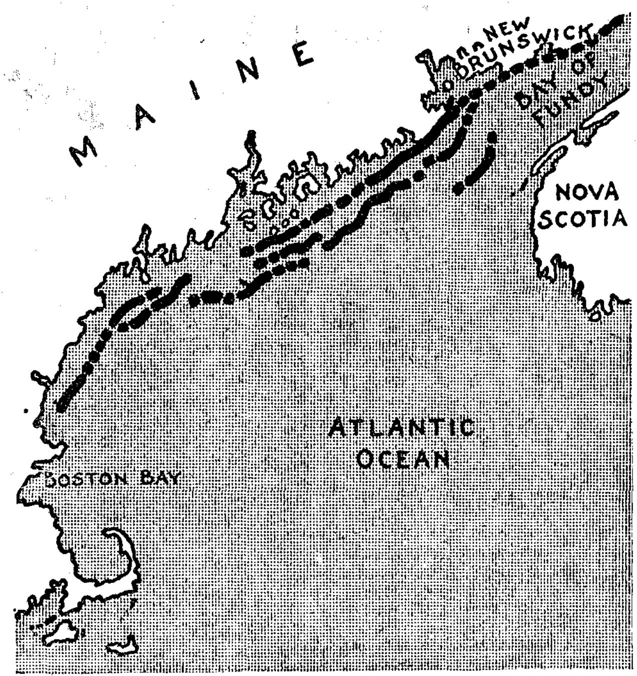
Campbell's BEANS

SLOW-COOKED DIGESTIBLE

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

ON THE TRAIL OF NEW YORK'S EARTHQUAKE

THE EARTHQUAKE THAT SHOOK UP the eastern part of the country early in March is being pursued by savants equipped with the most scientific detective methods; and, even tho the culprit had not been captured at last reports, the sharps on the case have managed to concoct a fair description of it, and of its method of operation. They have decided, reports one of the investigators, that the chief offender is probably a long break in the earth's surface following the Atlantic coast-line, some miles out at sea, called the "Fundian Fault." A similar break, called "Logan's Fault," in northern New York and Canada, is under suspicion as an active accomplice. These faults, it appears likely, got together and treated the settled East to a shock which startled as much by its novelty as by its violence. Fears were even felt for the safety of the tall buildings which, especially in Manhattan Island, would create frightful havoc if they were overturned, and experts have been busy reassuring the New Yorkers that both the nature of their island and of their steel-ribbed sky-scrapers make such a catastrophe most unlikely. In the meantime, for the information and reassurance of people both in the recently shaken districts and in other regions where such vibrations are likely to occur, Douglas W. Johnson, Professor of Physiography in Columbia University, tells just what and why an earthquake is. It occurs in what is called the "zone of rock fracture" of the earth, he explains, in the New York *Times*, and his article proceeds with this account of earthquake habits and habitat:

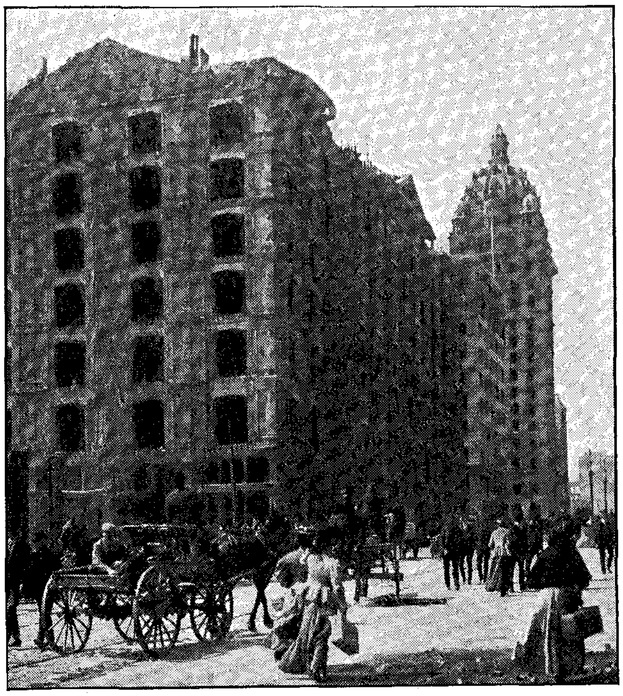


From "The New England-Acadian Shore Line," by Professor Douglas W. Johnson, published by John Wiley & Son, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

WHERE THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE HAILED FROM

A series of breaks and slips in the earth's crust, called the Fundian Fault, has recently been discovered and investigated by scientists of Harvard and Columbia. Although one of the less serious earthquake faults, it occasionally sends out far-reaching tremors.

> Geologists are now fairly well agreed that the old idea of a solid crust floating on a liquid interior does not represent the actual state of things. They believe rather that from surface to center the earth is solid, altho they admit that the solid interior, highly heated and under the tremendous pressure of miles of overlying rock, may be plastic enough to flow like prest wax. Nearer the surface, where temperature and pressure are reduced, the rocks under great strains will break instead of bending or flowing. Hence it is that geologists speak of an outer shell or "zone of rock fracture," and an interior "zone of rock flowage."
>
> The thickness of the outer zone, which we may for convenience call the "crust," even if it does not differ in general appearance from the earth's interior, is a point on which we lack definite information; but earthquake tremors, which behave differently in the two zones, seem to indicate that between ten and fifteen miles would not be far from the correct figure. It is a curious fact that earthquakes are giving us our best information about the condition of the earth's interior.
>
> With the foregoing conception of a solid earth in mind, we are ready to inquire what force or forces are sufficiently powerful to shake parts at least of the outer crust with a violence that can be felt over vast areas and which in extreme cases may result in appalling disasters. There is an ancient notion that earthquakes in some way may be connected with volcanic activity, and old textbooks often contain a chapter on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes." It would be more logical to present a chapter on "Mountains and Earthquakes," for we know now that our great earthquakes are connected with ordinary mountain growth rather than volcanic eruptions.
>
> It is true that a violent volcanic explosion may shake the earth's crust for some distance about the center of disturbance. Indeed, an explosion of any kind may produce such a result, and we have seismograph records of earth tremors caused by the detonation of large quantities of gunpowder and other explosives. These last, however, are local in extent; and even the more violent volcanic eruptions do not produce earthquakes of the first magnitude.
>
> Thus the great eruption of Mont Pelee in 1902 produced no earth tremors of importance, and the recent earthquake which devastated Tokyo and other Japanese cities was not connected with disastrous volcanic activity. The collapse of the roofs of subterranean caverns in limestone regions, great landslides from a steep mountain face, and other natural catastrophes may cause minor local tremblings of the earth; but we must look elsewhere for the one great cause of most of our earthquakes.



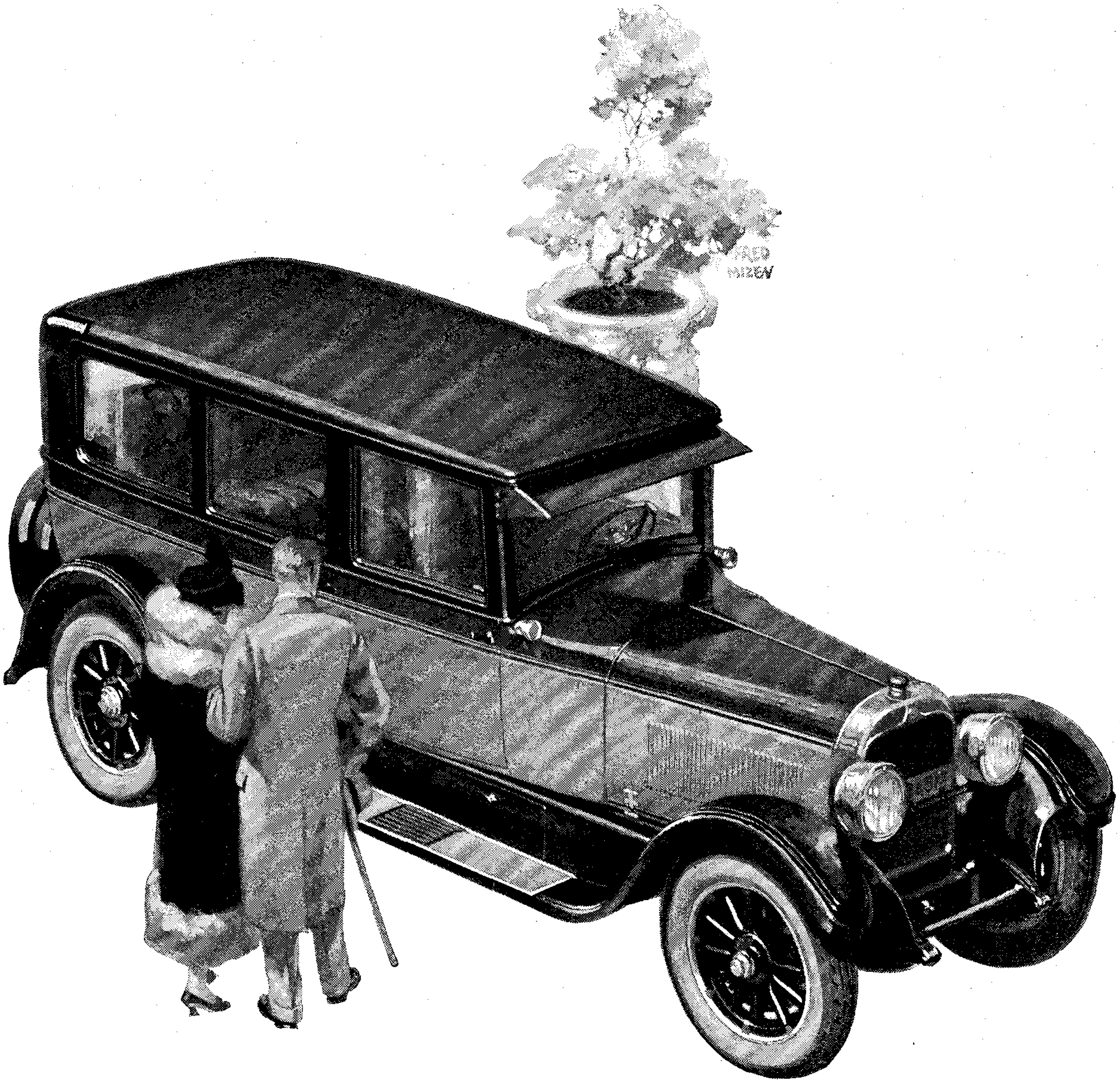
Stereograph photograph copyrighted by H. C. White.

BUILDINGS THAT RESISTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

A modern sky-scraper, in spite of its height, stands earthquakes unusually well. The photograph shows the Palace Hotel and the Call Building, on Market St., after the quake and fire had passed.

> This cause, it appears, has to do with the shrinking which is steadily taking place in the earth. Just what causes the process,

CADILLAC MOTOR CARS V-63 STANDARD OF THE WORLD



The human desire to own the best suggests—the CADILLAC

Not only is it *human* to want the best—it is also wise.

The object of every investment you make is to gain satisfaction. And nothing satisfies so well as ownership of that which is acknowledged to be the finest of its kind.

Moreover, as in the case of Cadillac, the best is also reliable and lasting, and hence more economical in the end.

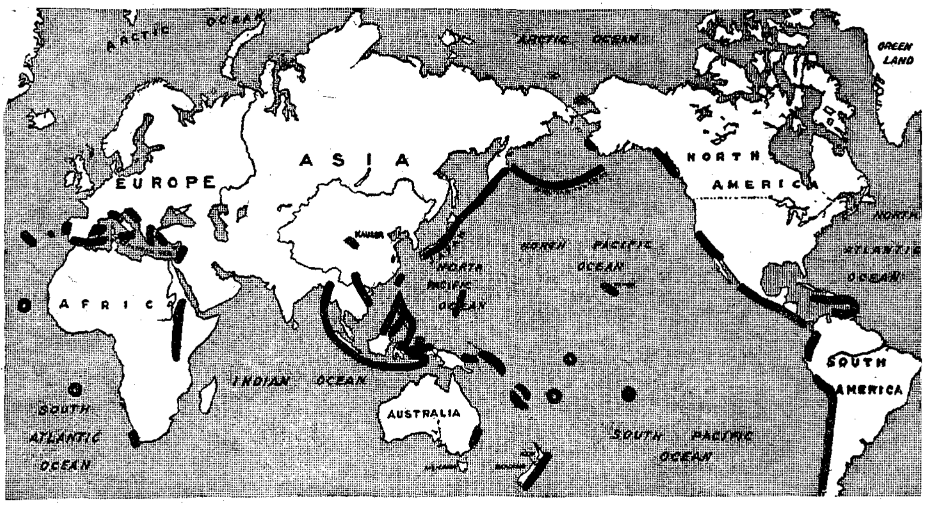
Sound business judgment as well as the human desire for that which is best prompts the selection of the Cadillac.

Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation

CADILLAC

says Professor Johnson, is a very complex problem. However, even if the causes of the shrinking are obscure:

> Some of the results are clearly evident. Just as a drying and shrinking apple has its skin wrinkled, so the outer crust of the earth in places is thrown into wrinkles or folds, which we call mountains. The mountain-building processes involve such enormous strains in the earth's crust that the rocks frequently fracture or break, and the two parts on either side of a given fracture slip past each other. It is the jars or shocks produced by the sudden development of new earth fractures, or by new movements along old fractures, that cause our principal earthquakes. Earthquakes are thus seen to be the "growing pains" of mountains.
>
> We must not confuse the original rock slip which causes the earthquake and the earth tremors, which spread out in all directions, often to travel completely through and around the globe. The rock slip may take place deep in the earth's crust, and so be quite invisible at the surface. Or it may occur under the ocean, and so be discoverable only by careful soundings. In cases where the earth's surface is actually ruptured, the slip may show as a displacement of only a few inches, or the rocks may be raised or lowered on one side of the fracture, or shifted along the break by as much as twenty-five or fifty feet.
>
> In the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 there was a new movement in the coast ranges along an old fracture, or "fault," which is traceable for a distance of 600 miles. This new movement affected 200 miles or more of the old line of weakness, raising the surface rocks three or four feet at a maximum and shifting them laterally as much as twenty feet. Where roads and fences crossed the fracture they were sharply offset, and rows of fruit-trees in orchards were moved out of line. One man's gate was moved away from its old place in front of his door, so that to-day he has a brick walk leading from the door obliquely to the new position of the gate. Property and other lines have had to be resurveyed.



Reproduced by permission from "The New England-Acadian Shore Line," by Professor Douglas W. Johnson (John Wiley & Son)

THE CHIEF ACTIVE EARTHQUAKE CENTERS OF THE WORLD

Here the crust of the earth, wrinkled like the skin of a shrinking potato, is in a constant state of instability. Small shocks are frequent along all of the lines, and from time to time violent earthquakes occur.

> Further east the Sierra Nevada Mountains are bounded by several great earth fractures. In 1872 a slip along one of these caused the Owens Valley earthquake. The rocks were displaced vertically as much as ten to twenty feet, leaving cliffs which are now easily shown on detailed maps of the region. A vertical displacement at the surface amounting to forty-seven feet was caused by the slip that resulted in the Alaskan earthquake of 1899. The New Madrid earthquake in the Mississippi Valley in 1811-12 was reported to have thrown boundary lines into such confusion that the Government found it necessary to resurvey an area of about 1,000,000 acres.

The earthquake which sent a number of New Yorkers flying into the streets was comparatively slight, severe tho it may have been by comparison with earth tremors customary in this part of the country. While it is impossible to predict that any part of the earth's surface is safe from earthquakes, says Professor Johnson, nevertheless, for the reassurance of people who may have felt fears for Manhattan and its skyscrapers:

> We can say that in regions of old mountains, where the active growing period apparently has ended, at least for the time being, earthquakes are likely to be less numerous and less severe than elsewhere.
>
> New York City is in such a region of old mountains. If the metropolitan reader raises his eyebrows when told that he inhabits a region of mountains, let him open his eyes and look about him, in the parks and elsewhere, and see the stumps of old rock folds and the evidences of earth fractures which tell of mountain-building in the past. That past, fortunately, is so remote that slow-working stream erosion has had time to wear the mountains of New England, New York and other portions of the Appalachian province down to comparatively low hills. This alone is proof that the active period of mountain-building in this region was closed long ago.
>
> On theoretical grounds, therefore, we should regard this section as being in one of the relatively safe regions of the earth as regards seismic activity. Experience confirms the justice of this conclusion. No very serious quake has visited this part of the earth's crust within historic time. Altho the Charleston earthquake of 1886 and the earlier shocks at New Madrid, in the Mississippi Valley, are the exception which warn us that it is not safe to say nature never will stage a severe disturbance in an apparently safe area, we at least are justified in saying that the danger is fairly remote.
>
> New York enjoys another advantage in respect to earthquake activity. Careful studies have shown that buildings having their foundations on solid bed-rock suffer much less than do those resting on clay, sand or other unconsolidated deposits. At Lisbon the lower part of the city, which suffered most, and the quay, which was engulfed, carrying thousands to their doom, were built on blue clay and other fairly recent beds. Not a building on the harder limestone and volcanic rocks was seriously injured, according to reports.
>
> The same contrast was shown in the quakes in southern Italy, where the great damage was to structures on clayey beds, sands, gravels and other deposits younger than the hard rocks of the Apennine chain. At New Madrid unconsolidated sands and muds were most affected, and in the Chilean earthquakes it was noticed that "the houses built on alluvial soil were more damaged than those built upon the granite."
>
> The San Francisco earthquake taught the same lesson. Imagine a thick bowl containing gelatin. Place dominoes upright on the flat edge of the bowl and on the surface of the gelatin. Now impart a small but sharp and quick shock to the bowl. The dominoes on its edge may remain standing, while those on the gelatin fall, because the short vibrations in the bowl are amplified to larger waves in the gelatin. In nature the hard rocks represent the bowl, clays and sands the more dangerous gelatin which may shake until buildings crash.
>
> In New York a large proportion of the buildings have their foundations on the bedrock of the old mountain mass. Even if an earthquake of respectable power were to agitate the city, conditions are favorable for the steel-ribbed structures to support the experience with a minimum of damage.
>
> The engineer can now compute the probable effect of an earth shock on a given building. By measuring its cubic feet, the height and base, he can introduce a measure of elasticity into its construction which will absorb reasonable vibrations. In San Francisco the typical skyscraper, built on bedrock, resisted the shocks. Again, in Tokyo it was found that American structures of this type stood whole while lesser buildings of different construction came tumbling down.
>
> The subject of construction with an eye to earth shocks has received considerable attention in Japan, where architectural students undergo a special course of training to that end. Railroad aqueducts, bridges and elevated roadways generally are built on a plan intended to take up vibration. In view of the excellent foundation which nature has provided for New York, and all the refinements of engineering practise exemplified in our big buildings, New Yorkers may feel secure in their shadow, even tho some old-time fracture sends an occasional tremor as a reminder that the processes of nature have not yet ended.

The borings of "diamond-drillers" in the underlying rock of Manhattan Island, as reported by John Walker Harrington in the New York *Herald Tribune*, corroborate Professor Johnson's

Results that Belong to Chrysler Alone

IT'S no trick to build a car that will go 65 or 70 miles an hour if it has a power plant big enough to haul a freight train.

It's a *great* achievement to get more than 70 miles an hour out of a motor of 3 x 4¾-inches, with a gasoline mileage safely above 20 miles per gallon.

And that's the wonder of the Chrysler — a wonder so different and so superior that Chrysler was forced to build over 32,000 cars in 1924 in trying to meet its first-year demand, and delivered to the public Chrysler cars to the value of more than $50,000,000.

Take your own "high-powered" car out on your favorite hill—and we hope the car is fast and the hill steep.

GIVE it all the best of it on Coon Hollow in Seattle, Twin Peaks in 'Frisco, Ft. George in New York, Lookout Mountain in Denver, Uniontown or Ligonier in Pennsylvania, Reservoir Hill in Kansas City, Green or Hall Street in Portland.

Then do the same job with a fully loaded Chrysler. We want you to know the result as we do.

Such a test is a revelation of what real science in engineering, manufacturing and selecting materials can accomplish.

Of course, you don't want to drive your Chrysler over 70 miles an hour. In fact, you may *never* go that fast.

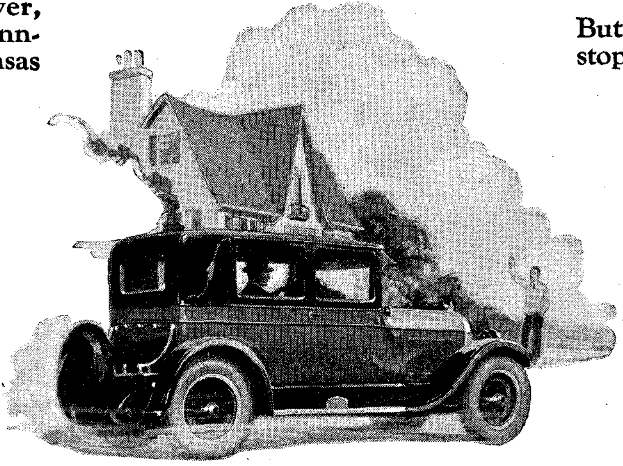
But there's something you *do* want every minute and at every speed that only a speed-ability of 70 miles an hour can give.

That something is sure, steady power for steepest hill or deepest sand. It is pick-up to flash you out of a traffic tangle before you can say "Jack Robinson." It is a sturdy, dogged pull, so you can throttle to five, three or two miles an hour on high without "bucking."

THAT'S Chrysler performance in a nutshell.

Another of the Chrysler wonders is that you feel no strain or tension at 60 or 65 or 70 miles an hour.

The smooth, vibrationless power torque is constant. Never was there such a steadily progressive power curve.



AND the riding quality is perfect—no bouncing around the road.

The Chrysler with its low center of gravity, seems to flatten down at high speed like a greyhound after a rabbit.

Chrysler pivotal steering, with spindles operating in ball bearings, is also as easy at 70 as at 17. You never find yourself clutching the wheel. You don't have to strain to keep your Chrysler on the road.

For the first time, as far as we know, here is a car whose performance carries no qualifications.

Read that again—*no qualifications.*

And best of all, you can stop even quicker than you can speed up.

CHRYSLER-LOCKHEED hydraulic 4-wheel brakes give the ultimate degree of safety. They are soft, positive and easy to apply. They are the final touch of this scientific engineering.

But Chrysler superiority doesn't stop with phenomenal performance, as any one of the thousands of Chrysler owners can tell you. No car is built of finer materials; to higher standards. The result is quality throughout as extraordinary as its performance. No car has ever proved more durable and dependable in its service.

You simply must drive the Chrysler. That's the only way you can fully appreciate that it is the best-built car you have ever driven.

The Touring Car, $1395; The Phaeton, $1495; The Roadster, $1625; The Sedan, $1825; The Royal Coupe, $1895; The Brougham, $1965; The Imperial, $2065; The Crown-Imperial, $2195. All prices f.o.b. Detroit subject to current government tax.
All Chrysler Six models are equipped with special design six-ply, high-speed balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of Maxwell Motor Corporation
MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

CHRYSLER SIX

assurances of the safety of New York. The diamond-drill, essentially a hollow steel tube about ten feet long with its lower edge set with black diamonds, has brought up "cores," or rods of solid rock, from a hundred feet below the ground-level.

Many new specimens have been examined recently in connection with the new subways. The experienced rock-drillers, from Colorado, New Zealand, Maine and South America, add their testimony to that of experienced geologists in giving New York credit for one of the solidest natural foundations in the world.

Taking up the matter of the cause of the recent earthquake shock, Professor Johnson remarks:

> It is fashionable to blame most of our difficulties in this region on the so-called Logan's Fault, which some geologists believe runs southwest up the valley of the St. Lawrence, then southward through Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson Valley, to turn southwestward before crossing the Highlands.

AMERICAN-PLANNED BUILDINGS THAT STOOD WHEN TOKYO FELL

The Japanese capital, both because of its situation near a great fault and because of the nature of the ground on which it stands, is specially responsive to earthquakes. The buildings which are shown still standing were of modern steel-framed "skyscraper" construction.

> Perhaps another earth fracture should share the responsibility with Logan's Fault. Some years ago Professor Woodworth of Harvard University directed attention to the fact that the three most important earthquakes in New England might be traceable to some earth fracture under the waters of the Maine coast. In the laboratories of Columbia University we have within the last few years made a detailed study of the conditions of the ocean floor under the waters of this gulf. As the features are entirely hidden from view in the great depths, our only knowledge of them must be obtained from the study of soundings as plotted on hydrographic charts.
>
> By studying successive strips of sea floor several miles in breadth, and plotting all the soundings in each strip in the form of a profile, we can get a reasonably accurate idea of the shape of the underwater surface. Study of a large number of such profiles has revealed some interesting facts.
>
> On the northwest the crystalline old land of New England slopes gradually downward toward the southeast to pass under the sea. For some distance seaward the rugged hill-and-valley topography can be traced in many submarine profiles until cut off by an escarpment or cliff, sometimes subdivided into two or possibly three branch scarps, beyond and below which the sea floor usually is less irregular. The escarpment has in one place a total height of almost 1,000 feet, counting the combined elevations of two branches; but from 100 or 200 feet to double that figure is more common.
>
> The profiles show that this scarp can be traced far to the northeast, where it rises above sea level and forms the rectilinear northwest shore of the Bay of Fundy, along which occasional remnants of Triassic sandstones are found in contact with the crystallines; and far to the southwest under the sea.
>
> There can be little doubt that this great scarp marks the position of a major fault or fracture in the earth's crust, and to it the name "Fundian Fault" may be given. It is one of the great displacements of North America. Altho its southwestern limits are less clearly evident in the submarine profiles, the Fundian Fault apparently can be traced more than 350 miles from near the head of the Bay of Fundy to beyond the Isles of Shoals.
>
> As shown by the map, the fracture line and its several branches is found from ten to twenty-five miles offshore along much of the Maine coast. It may extend still further to the southwest, but on this point our data are not clear.
>
> Both the Fundian Fault and the Logan Fault must be regarded as ancient fractures along which movement presumably was much more vigorous ages ago when mountain making in the region was more active. To-day we suffer only from occasional slight slips along these lines of displacement. Whether the latest quake resulted from a minor slip on the Fundian Fault or on the so-called Logan's Fault is not clear at the present time. Several seismograph records seem to place it on the Fundian Fault. On the other hand the greatest local damage appears to have been in the St. Lawrence Valley.
>
> Perhaps a slip on one fracture precipitated a movement on the other. In any case the more important New England earthquakes of the past appear to be chargeable to the Fundian Fault, and in the future it must share with its fellow in the St. Lawrence and Hudson Valleys in any suspicion of guilt for uncomfortable gyrations of the supposedly solid rock on which we live.

Anyway, the recent shaking up of the eastern section of the country was "a successful quake," observes the editor of the Hartford *Courant*. There were only two fatalities, both indirect ones. Mental shock caused by the tremor resulted in the death of an elderly person in Montreal, and in Franklin, New Hampshire, a child was burned to death in a fire started when electric wires were crossed caused by the shock. In general, concludes the editor:

> Scientists said in their haste, Saturday night, that the earthquake which shook North America from Denver to Quebec was the most severe since 1755. They were not as enthusiastic yesterday, but the public at large is satisfied with the verdict of Saturday night, inasmuch as the public sees that one more serious would have been extremely disconcerting, and might have hurt business. As it is now, we must wait the arrival of San Francisco and Los Angeles newspapers in order to know how frightful the visitation was.
>
> Freakish results were numerous, one of these having been observed in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where a section of cement highway about sixteen feet square was lifted about three inches. Space and eternity are not equal to the task of mentioning the number of clocks stopt by the disturbance, but one thing, overlooked by most, is the fact that the worst sufferers must have been the operatives in the various telephone exchanges in Northeastern North America. At least the operatives had no time to be frightened.
>
> A feature of the shock which excites curiosity is that, tho the period of the tremors was brief, many of those who felt it were nauseated, an inexplicable feature of earthquakes. If the shocks had continued for two or three minutes and had been so severe as to wreck buildings this feature would be reasonable enough, but the shock was not severe nor was it protracted. Any one who will take the trouble to question his circle of friends will discover that some of them suffered in this manner.
>
> It is clear enough that the persons so affected realized that they were nauseated before they understood that an earthquake had caused it, for it is clear that some little time elapsed, so far as most were concerned, before they realized that an earthquake had occurred; in most cases they had to be convinced by the assertions of others, for earthquakes in New England are infrequent and the mind seeks the explanation nearest at hand, such as a passing truck or, even, an explosion.

POWER

The New Million Dollar Motor Develops Approximately 20% More Power In Brake Horsepower Tests

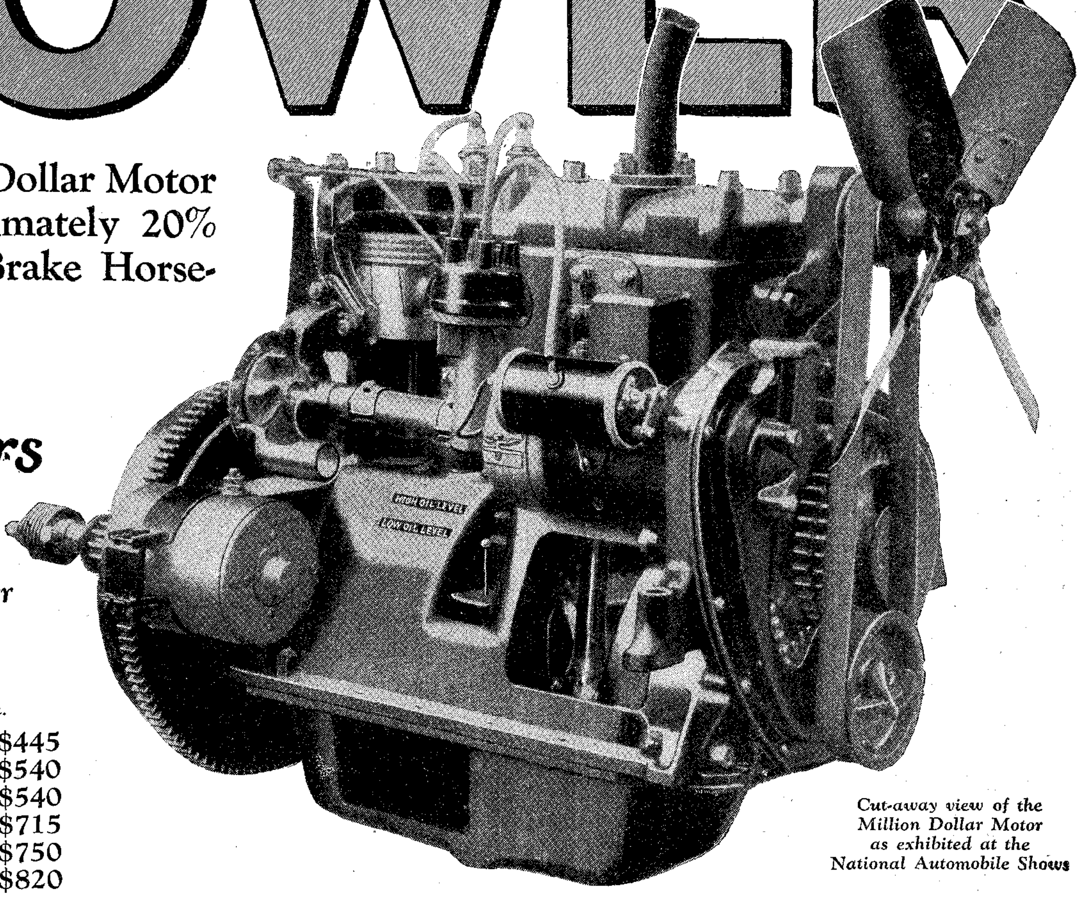
Low-cost Transportation

Star Cars

The Quality Leader
of the
Low-Priced Field

PRICES—*f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.*

Commercial Chassis	$445
Roadster	$540
Touring	$540
Coupe	$715
2-Door Sedan	$750
4-Door Sedan	$820



Cut-away view of the Million Dollar Motor as exhibited at the National Automobile Shows

How Is the 20% Extra Power Obtained?

1. *Increased Revolutions per Minute.* Engineering progress has proved the advantages of securing increased power through higher engine speeds rather than through increased capacity of the cylinders. In line with the best modern practice the new Star Motor is a high speed motor.

2. *Full Forced Feed Lubrication.* In a high speed motor there must be positive assurance of ample lubrication of all main, camshaft and connecting rod bearings. This demands a full forced feed system, which the new Star Motor has.

3. *Accurate Fit of Moving Parts.* To ensure maximum compression efficiency, the cylinder walls are honed to polished smoothness. The pistons are smoothly finished and closely fitted. Piston pins are "lapped" or polished to ensure perfect roundness, and rotate in bronze bushed connecting rod bearings to which they are fitted to within one ten-thousandth of an inch. Main and crankshaft bearings are polished to a mirror finish to ensure close fit. In general, the workmanship and assembly of this motor is of the highest grade.

4. *Pre-heated Gas.* The hot spot in the intake manifold ensures full vaporization of the explosive mixture resulting in greater power and fuel economy.

5. *Correct Motor Temperature.* An overheated or underheated motor is weak and wastes fuel. The cooling system of the new Star Motor maintains the most efficient motor temperature for maximum power.

6. *Hot Spark, Correctly Timed.* The ignition and valve-timing of the new Star Motor (silent chain drive) ensure a hot spark and the opening and closing of the valves at just the right instant for maximum efficiency.

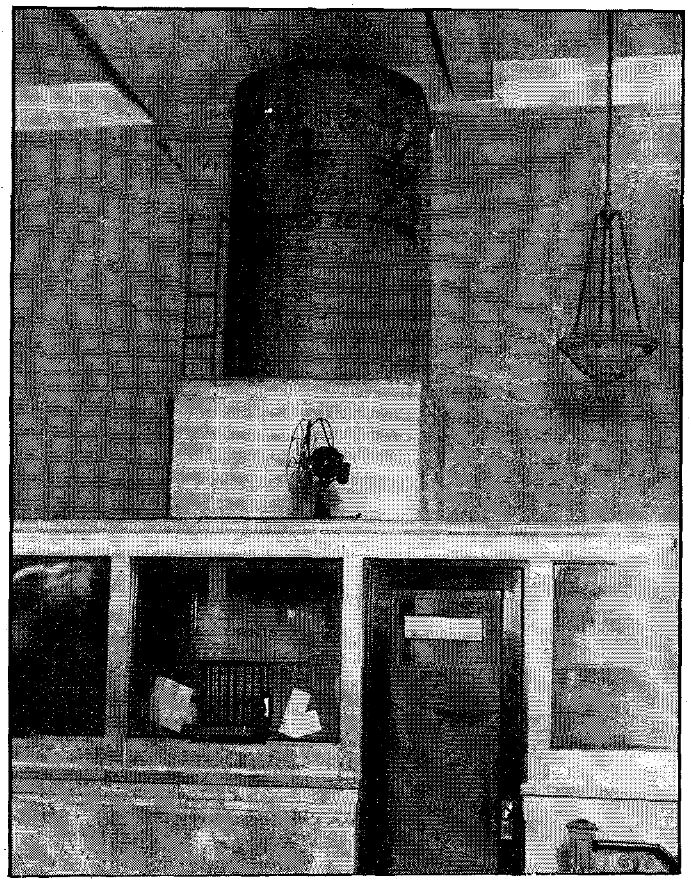
Try a Ride Behind the Million Dollar Motor

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." Any Star dealer will gladly demonstrate the exceptional power of this motor to any interested inquirer. Try it, then see if you can find its equal in the low-priced field.

DURANT MOTORS, INC., BROADWAY AT 57th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Dealers and Service Stations Throughout the United States and Canada
PLANTS: - ELIZABETH, N. J. - LANSING, MICH. - OAKLAND, CAL. - TORONTO, ONT.

THE HIGH COST OF CROOKS

IT COSTS ABOUT AS MUCH every year to support our numerous yeggmen, bandits, and other crooks of high and low degree, as it does to run the United States Government. The staggering yearly total collected by these gentry last year was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000,000. Considering this tidy sum, another comparison is suggested to Campbell MacCulloch, a contributor to *The Police Magazine* (New York). He recalls that World War participation cost the United States about four and one-half billion dollars in actual cash expenditure, "and humanity, especially that portion of it dwelling within our borders, was staggered by the huge total." The United States spent, roughly, twenty months in the struggle, at the rate of two and three-quarter billions per year. The cartoonists presented to us in innumerable ways what this astounding total meant to us as a nation and as individuals. So that, continues Mr. MacCulloch:



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

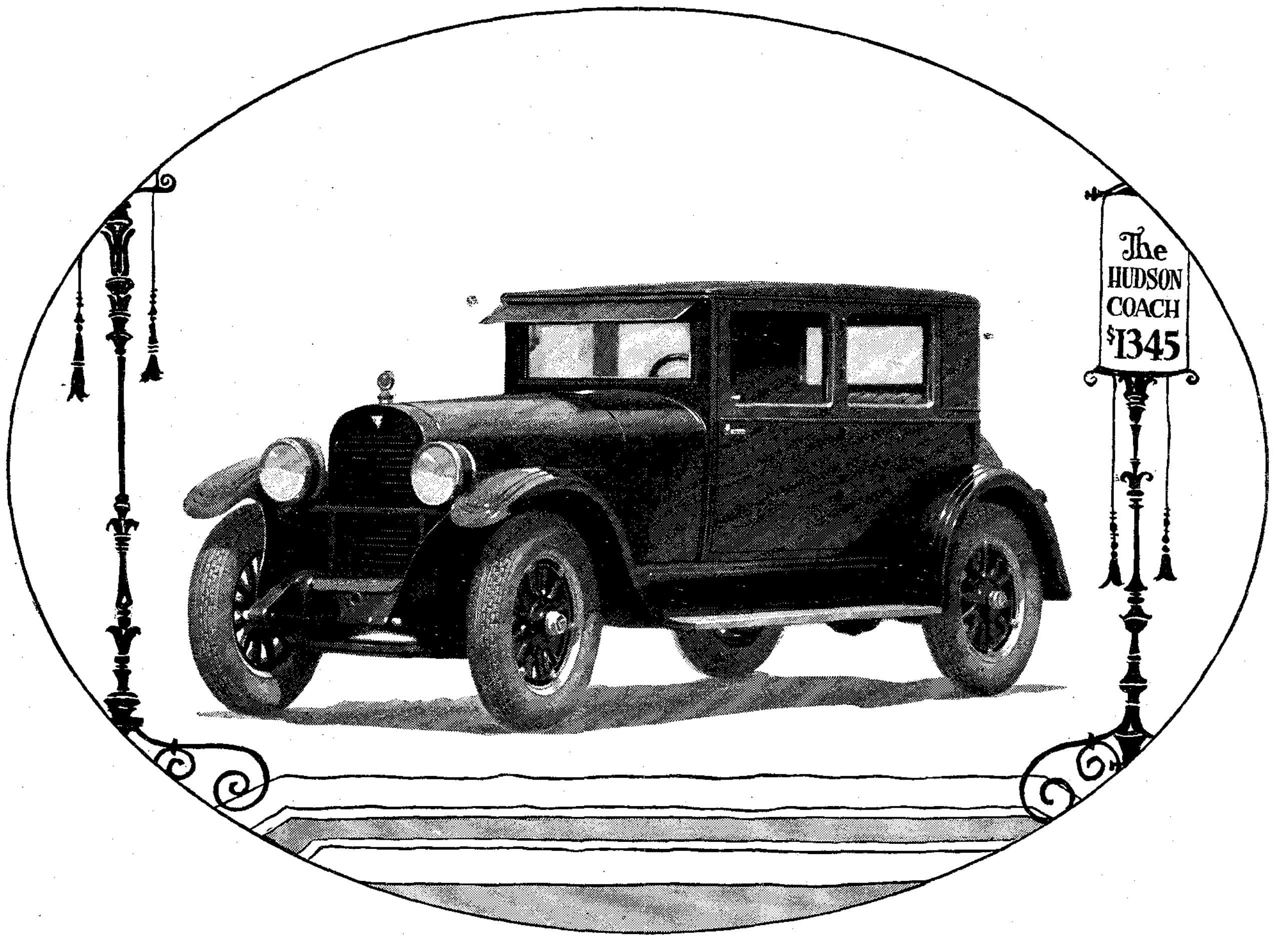
A "PILL-BOX" IN THE PACIFIC BANK, NEW YORK

It is practically a small conning-tower, with slits for rifle fire, situated near the ceiling where it commands the whole floor of the bank. Unfortunately most of the bank robberies are "inside jobs," and take place at hours when the pill-box sentry is off duty.

> Half our post-war financial ills at least have been solemnly deposited on the war's doorstep, with a gesture of final responsibility. And yet that titanic effort didn't amount to much beside the cost of another war that is going on all about us, and in which no armistice may be expected, and consequently no cessation looked for.
>
> In 1924 the American criminal depredations cost this country slightly in excess of three billion dollars; or just about a quarter of a billion more than one single year of the war cost us. Presumably the figures are fairly reliable since they are credited to the American Bankers Association, an organization comprising 22,000 American banks.
>
> The figures looked at in gross are large enough, but their significance seems a little greater when we learn they mean that every single child, woman and man in the United States—and this includes infants in arms and others incapable of self maintenance—lost a trifle more than $27.20 last year by criminal depredations. Indirect taxes have always been repugnant to the American people, beginning with that first injustice culminating in the tea incident in Boston Harbor, but here we have an involuntary tax that is extorted without any authority whatever other than that of the gun and the jimmy.
>
> All during the past year of 1924 there has been great stress laid upon national expenditure. The Presidential campaign was fought largely on this basis, and there has been a concerted effort toward economy. On January 26 last, in an address delivered in Washington to the budget organization, President Coolidge urged an immediate cut of the cost of Government for 1925 to three billion dollars. In other words, the crooks cost us in 1924 as much as the whole national government will probably cost in 1925. And that is something worth thinking about when the various legislative and councilmanic bodies of the land come to face the annual appropriations for police protection.
>
> As a general proposition the American Bankers Association has not been noted for its hysteria, nor has it been prone to wear its banking losses boldly upon its sleeve. Yet its Protective Committee does not hesitate to deprecate the carelessness of many of its members, nor to point out that the old form of bank "cracking" is giving way to the more spectacular "hold-up." In a recent report the Committee states:
>
> "Criminal depredations against banks reached the peak during the past year. The constant increase in criminality since 1919 has passed the day of reckoning, and unless bankers themselves apply more drastic preventive measures there is no assurance of this rising tide of crime subsiding. With the exception of burglaries, last year developed startling increases in the operations of bank crooks of all types, the heaviest toll of many years being exacted by check operators, bandits, swindlers and embezzlers.
>
> "The laborious task of bank burglary is apparently yielding to the more daring and productive art of robbery known as the 'hold up'; the 1921 highwater mark of 240 burglaries against members dropping to 98 in the past year. Over the same period 'hold-up' robberies of members increased from 97 in 1921 to 165 in 1924. There is food for serious thought and action in these figures when we recall that ten years ago insurance companies and banks treated 'hold-up' risks as a side issue in their burglary and robbery coverage."

Recently when the Police Commissioner of New York asked for more men, recalls the writer, the tendency manifested in the public press was to scoff at the necessity. Yet, he argues:

> There are but two possible preventives for the increase in crime—one being a livelier care on the part of the public, and the other increased police protection. That there is greater need for police protection is easily seen in the tabulation made in the American Bankers Association report touching on the value of State police cooperating with local authorities.
>
> "Last year 90 per cent. of the daylight robberies of banks occurred in the suburban or rural districts where police protection is largely in the hands of sheriffs and constables, whose first duty is to their local community or county. Their work is severely localized and seldom permits of the time or facilities to match the speed of present-day highwaymen and their high-powered automobiles. Too often it is a restricted and disconnected effort on the part of otherwise able authorities."
>
> In plain words the indications are that the rural or local system is defective, and that the remedy lies in a well-organized and thoroughly trained professional police department. Sheriffs of counties and constables in rural communities are inducted into their respective offices largely by popular vote from year to year. Seldom, if ever, are they trained men. Seldom do they have—as the Association points out—the facilities for coping with professional crooks. In so far as comparisons can be made, there are more banks per capita in the city than in the country, yet the thickly settled city contributes but one-tenth of all the bank robberies of the country in the course of a year. It is the cities that maintain costly but thoroughly well-equipped police departments. It is the country that puts its safety in the hands of amateurs. The remedy is obvious when other parts of the report are considered. That remedy lies in the protection afforded by well-trained State police organizations cooperating with the city departments.
>
> "Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, with statewide police systems, suffered a total of 46 bank robberies during 1921, 1922, and 1923." Indiana has no State police, the report goes on and alone her record of bank robbery exceeds the previously mentioned seven. Then the report notes, if three other States



FOR TEN YEARS

"The World's Greatest Buy"

Everyone Says It—Sales Prove It

It is only as you find the real comparisons for Hudson qualities among the costliest cars that the enormous difference in price is so astonishing.

Today it offers the greatest price advantage and finest quality in Hudson history. Never was this supremacy of value so outstanding. And the greatest Hudson sales on record show how complete is public knowledge of the facts.

Is There Any Reason to Pay More?

Hudson's position as the "World's Greatest Buy" is not merely a new attainment. It is acknowledgment of ten years' refinement of a great car around the famous patented Super-Six principle. No motor design, however costly, has been found to displace this long-time leadership of the exclusive Super-Six.

It is responsible for the way Hudsons endure the hardest service, free of mechanical annoyance, and retain their new car vigor and flexibility when they have become old in point of years and service.

Its simplicity has always meant a lower selling price than is permitted in complicated types. And today, economies possible only to the largest production of 6-cylinder closed cars give it value advantages never held by any rival.

Hudson's invention and more than three years' development of the Coach, of course, give it exclusive manufacturing advantages in this type. No car at or near the price rivals the Hudson Coach in actual proof of value—which is SALES. And the unsurpassed luxury of the 5-passenger and 7-passenger Sedans is offered at a price in keeping with Hudson's policy of greatest closed car values.

All now know that higher price can buy no smoother performance than Hudson's. It cannot buy more brilliant results in acceleration, power or speed. It cannot buy greater reliability or endurance.

To hundreds of thousands of owners Hudson value means the most economical service in operation and maintenance, as well as the finest in quality within hundreds of dollars of its price.

HUDSON COACH $1345

5-PASS. SEDAN $1795 - 7-PASS. SEDAN $1895

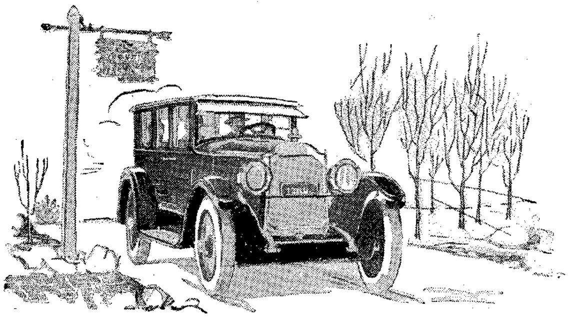
Freight and Tax Extra

The World's Largest Builders of Six-Cylinder Closed Cars

How to get even better pe

your

PACKARD



THE PACKARD SIX AND EIGHT CYLINDER CARS are equipped with highly developed engines of the L-head type. With the exception of the 1922 Six Cylinder model which is 3⅜" bore x 4½" stroke, the subsequent models are of 3⅜" bore x 5" stroke.

Water cooling, with pump circulation, is used and a thermostat controls the jacket water temperature and maintains it during operation at a point of maximum efficiency.

A force feed oiling system is employed on the 1924 and previous years' models, while a full force feed system is used on the models for 1925. A gear pump submerged in the oil delivers it under pressure to the crankshaft, camshaft, and crankpins. The timing chain is lubricated by oil supplied through the hollow camshaft

All other engine parts are lubricated by a fine oil mist thrown from the crankpin bearings. An oil pressure relief valve incorporated in the oil pump casing regulates the amount of oil distributed to the cylinders.

Closely fitted cast iron pistons equipped with special piston rings prevent a surplus of the lubricant reaching the combustion chambers. This makes for low oil consumption and a minimum of carbon formation.

With high-powered engines of this type and where operating temperatures are maintained at the highest point of efficiency by thermostats, the use of an oil rich in lubricating properties is essential for the conservation of power, fuel and lubricant.

To secure a maximum of lubrication and the best operating results from these engines, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", a rich lubricating oil of medium body, should be employed in summer.

For the winter lubrication of the *Six Cylinder models* the same oil, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", is recommended.

For the winter lubrication of the *Eight Cylinder models* Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be used, due to the larger combined area of cylinder and piston frictional surfaces and the greater ease in winter starting afforded by this oil of greater fluidity.

* * *

Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" should be used in the transmission and differential of all models.

your

REO

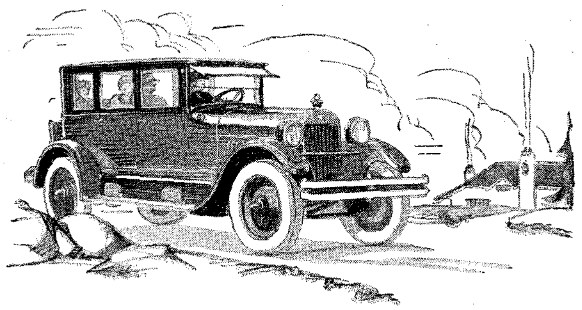
YOUR REO PASSENGER CAR employs a moderately high speed, six cylinder, vertical, water-cooled engine of the F-head type. In this engine the intake valve is located in the center of the head casting while the exhaust valve is located to one side of the cylinder and in the cylinder block. This arrangement makes possible large valves and results in a free flow of the inlet and exhaust gases.

The system of lubrication in your Reo engine consists of a reservoir in the lower portion of the crankcase. A plunger pump submerged in the oil delivers it under pressure to the two center crank shaft bearings as well as to the overhead valve rocker arm shaft and in addition to the splash troughs, one under each cylinder. The oil mist created by dippers on the lower ends of the connecting rods dipping into the oil in these splash troughs effects a thorough distribution of the lubricant to all internal engine parts.

The lower halves of the connecting rod bearing caps, just forward of the splashers, are drilled so that at each revolution of the crank shaft a fresh supply of the oil is forced into the connecting rod big end bearings.

Since the lubrication of all internal rotating and reciprocating parts of the engine depends upon the oil spray or mist created by the action of the dippers on the lower ends of the connecting rods, an oil should be used which will readily atomize under this dipper action.

Aluminum pistons are employed. These pistons make for lighter weight of reciprocating parts, thereby reducing vibrations and bearing stresses and increasing flexibility and power. These pistons are equipped with three rings above the piston pin and have below the bottom ring six oil return holes which tend to drain the excess oil from the cylinder bores and return it through to the inner side of the piston from whence it drains back into the crankcase. These and other factors of design must be considered in determining the correct oil.

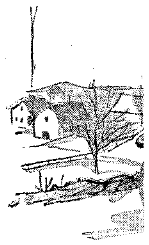


In order to assure the power, flexibility, ease of operation and freedom from carbon that the design and construction of the engine are intended to produce, we recommend that Reo owners use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer. To insure ease of starting and the ready distribution of the lubricant under winter temperatures, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, an oil of greater fluidity, is recommended.

your

C

THE OVE
type, w
being e
conventional d
lubricated by t
during 1921
The piston
with three rin
ring. A mode



Oil is distri
circulating syst
oil up to a stra
After filtering,
to the main be
splash troughs.
parts by the s
The clutch,
forward univer
engine crankca
When the c
the engine oil,
imum of prote
under heavy lo
employed with
The use of
piston ring as
prevent any ex
and consequen
mation. Shou
pression minim
In cold we
the oil is by sp
and create rea
wise, some of
To minimize t
on the contact
oil in winter
To meet th
we advise for
Mobiloil "A"
For the transm
by the engine
grade should b

Branches in principal cities.

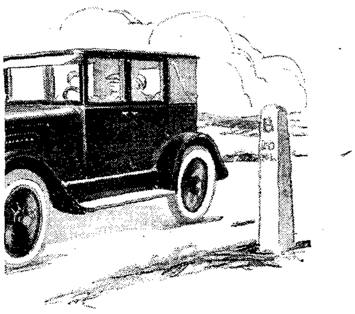
VACUUM O

rmance from ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

your

ɩLAND

ɴɢɪɴᴇ is of the vertical, L-head
y natural circulation, no pump
rmo-syphon system). Unlike
utch and transmission gears are
except for some cars produced
s were separately lubricated.
st-iron and each piston is fitted
oil return holes under the third
ion of 60 lbs. is carried.



the working parts by a splash
-wheel acts as a pump to carry
on the right side of the engine.
s through tubes in the crankcase
slight pressure and also to the
it is distributed to all other engine
by the connecting rod dippers.
n gears and bearings, also the
ceive their oil supply from the

nsmission gears are lubricated by
le, in order to provide the max-
gear teeth which often operate
heavy a lubricating oil as can be
xcessive "dragging" of the clutch.
les in the piston under the third
the Overland design, tends to
hing the combustion chambers
the tendency toward carbon for-
ccumulate, the moderate com-
dency of the fuel to knock.
necessary, where distribution of
an oil which will flow freely
ray at low temperatures. Other-
g parts may not be lubricated.
rag due to thickening of the oil
is desirable to use a more fluid

atures of Overland Four design,
the use in summer of Gargoyle
ter of Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.
ose 1921 models not lubricated
goyle Mobiloil "C". The same
e differential of all models.

FORD

In design, construction, operation, and lubrication, the Ford is unique. The engine oil must adequately and efficiently lubricate both transmission and multiple disc clutch. In Ford engine lubrication the following points must be considered:

1. Ford connecting rod bearings are so constructed as to form oil grooves between the cap and rod. When an oil is used which will atomize readily, thorough distribution over the entire bearing area will take place, thus assuring adequate lubrication.

2. The Ford Planetary transmission operates in a bath of engine oil. The close fitting sleeves and bushings demand a free flowing oil of the correct body in order to assure thorough distribution to these parts.

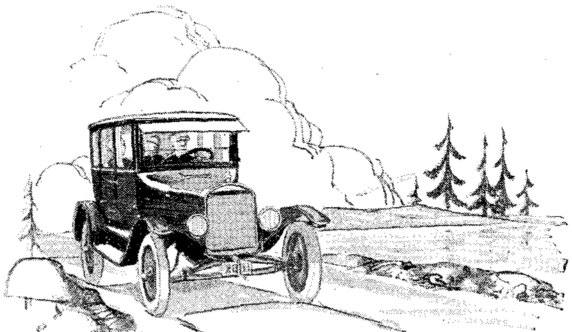
3. The Ford multiple disc clutch operates continually in a bath of engine oil. A free-flowing oil of the correct body and character assures positive, quick engagement with no slipping and an instantaneous release of the clutch without dragging.

4. Carbon deposits are detrimental to satisfactory engine performance since they interfere with the action of the valves and spark plugs as well as inducing "knocking" or "pinging". To reduce these difficulties to a minimum in the Ford engine, an exceptionally clean burning oil is desirable.

5. Correctly adjusted transmission bands, coupled with the use of a free-flowing oil of the correct body and character, will practically eliminate any possibility of the transmission band linings becoming glazed and chattering, providing the oil is kept at the proper level and replaced every 750 miles in summer, and every 500 miles in winter. To attempt to remedy such conditions by the use of oils containing foreign material which may separate or decompose under heat, is obviously wrong and likely to cause gumming of the valve stems, carbon deposit and other troubles.

* * *

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is free from foreign material or animal fats. It is of the correct body, character and fluidity and is especially manufactured to meet scientifically the requirements of Ford cars in both summer and winter.



General INSTRUCTIONS

Your engine will operate at its best if the level of the oil in the crankcase reservoir is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Replenish oil frequently as required. Never fill above full mark on indicator. With a 5-gallon can or 15- or 30-gallon drum of the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil on hand you will always be ready to give your car this valuable attention.

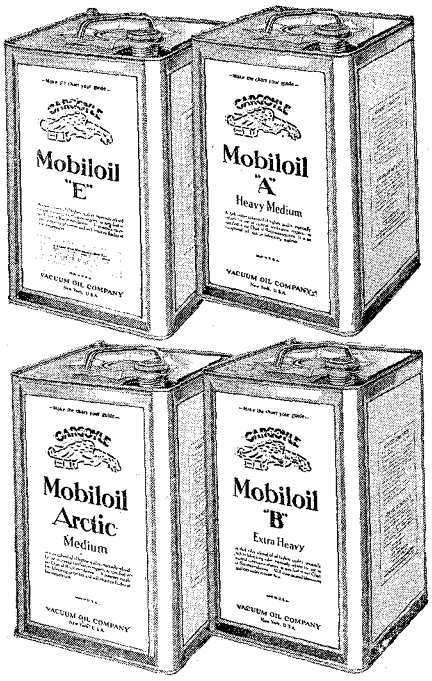
Crankcase oil should be entirely drained at least every 1000 miles in summer and every 500 in winter unless manufacturer's instructions are to the contrary. When draining the oil, the oil strainer screen (if your car has one) should also be removed and cleaned. Draw off the old oil when the engine is warm, as the oil then flows more freely and tends to wash out any foreign matter. (Never flush the crankcase with kerosene.) Then refill with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

ask for a

5

gallon

can



COMPANY

Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.

> where there is little or no state-wide organization are added to Indiana the total for the three years above mentioned jumps to 473.
>
> "In other words," says the report, "with about an equal number of banks, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma suffered ten times the number of bank robberies that the seven protected States suffered.
>
> The facts are, of course, that the forces of law and order are engaged in a never-ending duel with the criminal. Time was when the railroad made the overtaking of the crook more certain; by larger opportunity for identification if he used it, and by the greater surety of overtaking him if he didn't and the officer of the law did. Then came the telegraph, and the odds in favor of the policeman lengthened, and with the telephone they went still further against the criminal. Then twenty-odd years ago the automobile appeared, and the crook discovered his most useful appendage. The odds against him dropt and they have not yet been wholly overcome.
>
> If the figures of the American Bankers Association indicate anything clearly it is the necessity for a thoroughly equipped and mobile State force in intimate touch with the municipal departments. That and a thorough network of radio broadcasting gives the law a definite lead, but it does not end the battle. The policeman is handicapped at the very outset by lack of definite information. The crook knows specifically when and where he will operate. The policeman only knows that there are crooks and opportunities, and that his ubiquity must count for lack of definite knowledge.

But the whole force to be arrayed against the criminal, points out Mr. MacCulloch, is not in the hands of the police. The potential victim has his opportunity to make the task of robber more and more difficult. This the American Bankers Association fully recognizes, and it warns its members against laxity. The Protective Committee says:

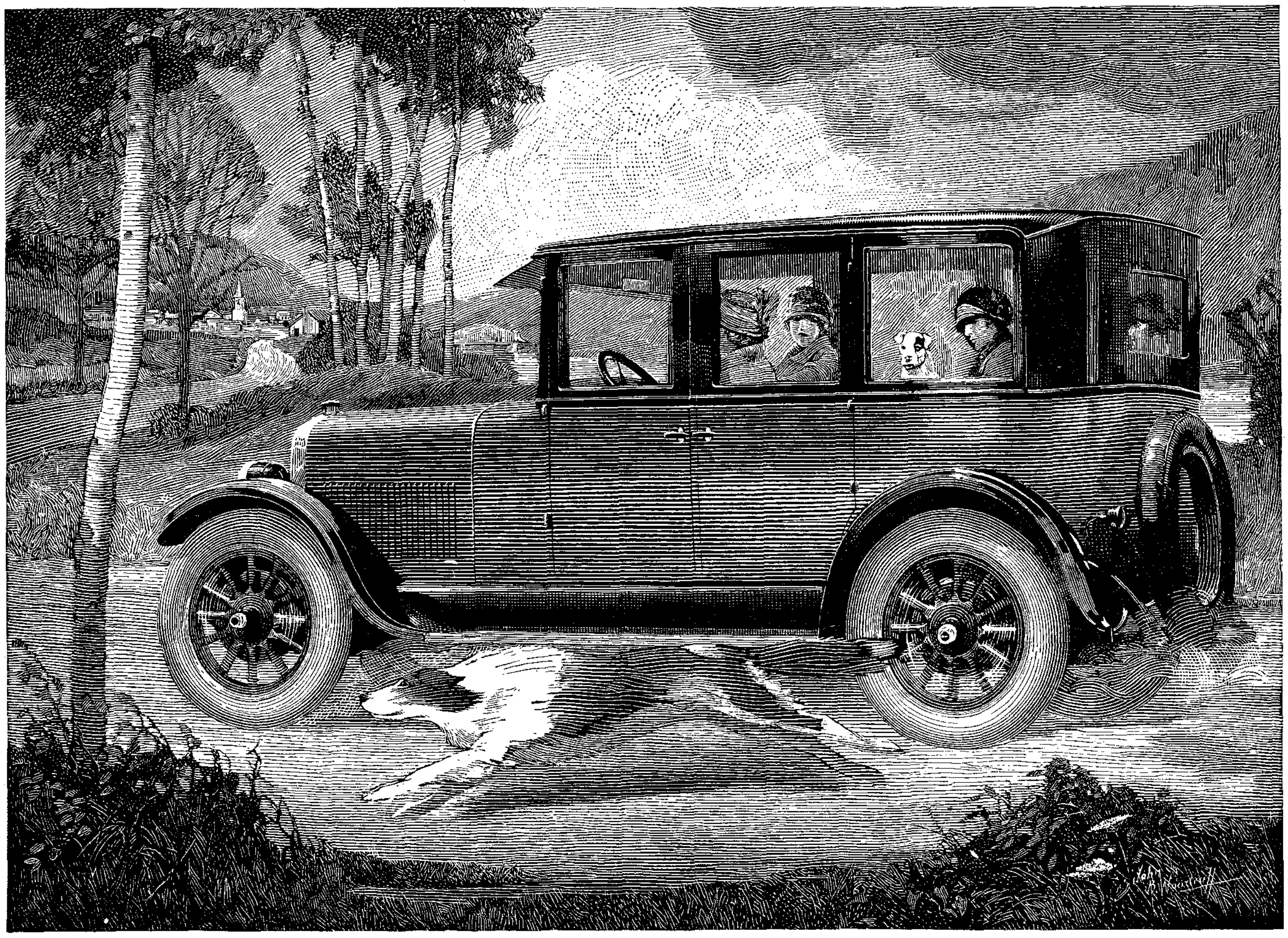
> "Check-passers, swindlers, embezzlers have extended themselves during the past year. Since 1919 their operations have grown . . . and unlike crimes of violence a majority of these cases are controllable, if not preventable, by the exercise of due vigilance and sound banking practise in management. Watchful members (of the Association) forewarned are in the strongest position to avoid loss by checking the amazing progress of these professional tricksters. Enough of them were trapt during the past months to satisfy the Protective Committee that breaking this portion of the crime wave rests with those members who will give effect to the warnings broadcast from the experience of more than 22,000 banks.
>
> "In dealing with these controllable crimes, bankers should be directly interested in the fact that fidelity losses have increased more rapidly in the past four years than in any previous period of record. The experience of surety companies shows the loss ratio on bank fidelity risks to be more than 15 per cent. greater than fidelity losses in other lines. Altho these insidious crimes are more readily controlled and are preventable with proper management, the ease by which a number of professional crooks attach themselves as employees has been startling. Operators of this type use genuine references fraudulently obtained from reputable applicants for bank work, and this method has been developed to a sufficient extent to warrant the strongest safeguards as a preventive. We favor any movement on the part of banks and insurance companies to require the personnel of banks to be more carefully selected, and will support surety companies in any effort they make."
>
> Which is precisely what the police throughout the land have been urging on banks and large commercial houses for many, many years. It might be supposed that a bank would cause the most rigid investigation into the character and antecedents of its prospective employees to be made, and yet it is a fact known to the police of any section that the banks do not always exercise reasonable diligence. Last September the writer sat for thirty days on a criminal jury. Five bank defalcation cases from inside were heard by that jury. In one case a young man worked in three banks in five months, embezzling various sums from each of the three. In two instances the banks employing him seemed content to get back a part of their losses and dismissed him, reporting the incidents to other institutions. Notwithstanding, the faithless clerk immediately found employment in a third bank and repeated his operation.
>
> Measured in dollars alone and wholly apart from the greater inestimable loss in life itself, the cost of crime to industry and banking in the United States is now at high tide. As an economic factor in business it has long since arrived, and whether this enormous toll is paid direct to criminals, or indirectly through increased insurance premiums, it is a tax which can not be lessened until the conscience and ideals of American business are quickened into united action for immediate reduction.

A YOUNG "EMPEROR" AND HIS FAMILY IN EXILE

HE IS ALWAYS ADDREST as "Your Majesty," this Hungarian boy who was driven out of his native land and royal heritage during the wreck of royal houses which followed the World War. His father, the Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary, dying in exile, automatically bequeathed his rights to the eldest boy among his eight children, with the result that there are said to be many people, not only in Austria and Hungary, but also throughout Europe, who consider that the young Otto is the rightful "Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary." The fortunes of war have made him, together with his mother and seven brothers and sisters, practically dependent on charity, it seems, but, tho uncrowned and without honor in his own country, those about him accord him all the ceremony that he could receive if he were ruling in his own kingdom. His mother, the ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary, keeps both the "Emperor" and the rest of her family in strict seclusion, with special watchfulness in the case of newspaper men. An English journalist of Hungarian descent recently managed, however, to secure an interview and some pictures. He tells the story of the royal exiles in *The Illustrated London News*, beginning with the little town that offered them hospitality:

> Lequittio, a small fishing town of 5,000 inhabitants, an hour's journey from San Sebastian, the famous Spanish seaside resort on the Bay of Biscay, is very proud of itself to-day. On learning the pathetic predicament of the ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary—a royal widow with eight young children, practically homeless and penniless—the people of Lequittio at once offered her hospitality, and some two years ago presented her with a villa bought by public subscription. The ex-Empress had gone to Spain with her children after the death of her husband, the ex-Emperor Karl, in Madeira, and for a time they were guests of King Alfonso, at El Pardo, near Madrid, one of his residences, where the youngest child, Archduchess Elizabeth Charlotte, was born after her father's death.
>
> The ex-Empress has since been living in quiet retirement at Lequittio, devoting herself to the upbringing of her children. No newspaper men had been allowed near her, but I was confident that she would be influenced by the fact that the King and Queen of Spain had received us (myself and a press photographer) a few days before. Unfortunately, she herself was very ill in bed, but I explained to Count Westfalen that I would like to spend some time with the royal children (especially the eldest boy, who is acknowledged by some of the Hungarians as their King), in order to study their manners and ways of living, and to take photographs. Through her Lady-in-Waiting, Countess G., her Majesty was pleased to give me all facilities. She was most anxious that I should see the young Emperor "as he is, and give a true description of his life." Ex-Empress Zita has been rather amazed at the false stories constantly appearing in the press regarding the military upbringing of the children, their brusk manners, their anti-French attitude, and so on. She therefore gave her permission, for the first time, to mingle with them without any supervision.
>
> Count Westfalen and Count Degenfeld, the tutor of "His Majesty the Emperor," as the young lad of thirteen is called by every one of the household, led the way into the garden, which faces the sea, the sandy beach, and the mountain island. Here we found the royal children at play. After we had stood watching them for a few moments, unnoticed by them, another boy appeared on the terrace, and greeted me with a nicely spoken "*Bon jour.*" This boy is known as "His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Apostolic King of Hungary." He is a rather heavily built boy, but his face and whole appearance are the picture of perfect health and beauty. He wore a sailor suit with long trousers. His hair was boyish and rather long in front. His eyes were full of intelligence and thought, and I have seldom seen such eyes in a boy of thirteen. I at once noticed the tremendous difference between him and his younger brothers and sisters. While the other boys and girls were noisy and full of childish mischief, the youthful King-Emperor remained quiet, and his thoughts were obviously wandering. It was plain that he alone felt the absence of a dearly beloved father, and the agony of his dear mother, living the life of an exiled widow. It was the boy's Hungarian tutor, a Benedictine priest, Jako Blazevitch, who broke his reverie by telling him that I was Hungarian born and still understood Hungarian. His eyes lit up—he had found a friend in me. I could read in his eyes: "Why am I kept here,

gfield, Missouri



The New Special Sedan $1375

Four-wheel brakes, Fisher Body with one-piece V. V. windshield, Duco finish, balloon tires, full automatic spark control, unit instrument panel, driving controls on steering wheel, automatic windshield cleaner, permanent visor, rear-view mirror, transmission lock, heater, dome light, invisible door checks and extra-quality upholstery.

Oakland presents a new four-door, five-passenger Sedan at $1375. Its luxurious comfort and conspicuously low price reveal again how effectively Oakland, Fisher and General Motors have combined their resources to provide outstanding quality at small cost.

Roadster $1095; Touring $1095; Special Roadster $1195; Special Touring $1195; Coach $1215; Landau Coupe $1295; Special Sedan $1375; Coupe for Four $1495; Sedan $1545; Landau Sedan $1645. Prices f. o. b. factory. The G · M · A · C · Deferred Payment Plan saves money on time purchases.

Oakland Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Michigan

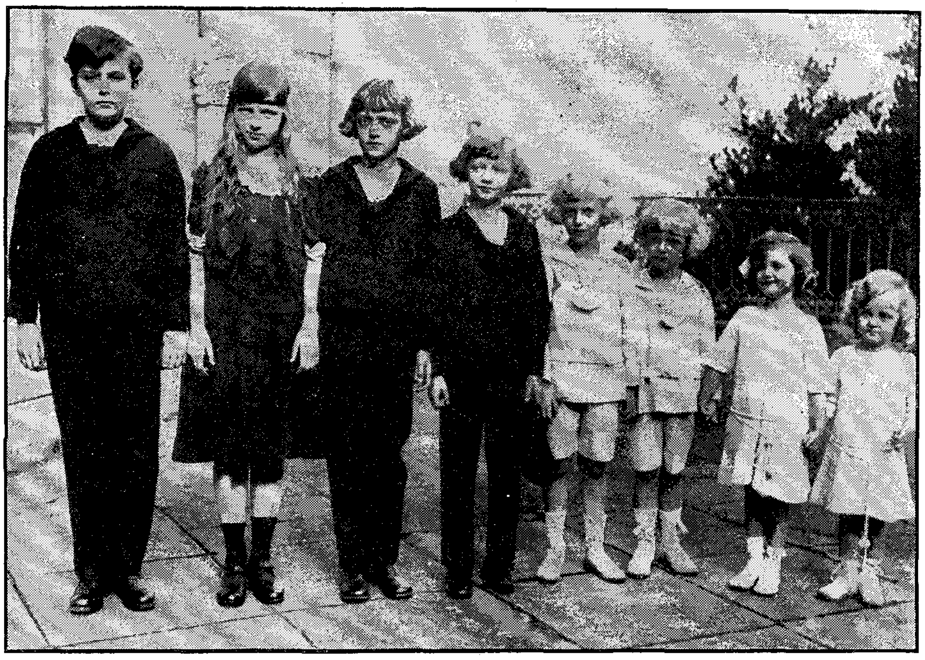
OAKLAND

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

when millions of Hungarian boys want me to be in their midst, and I would love to be with them?"

There was only time to take two pictures of "His Majesty," one cycling (his favorite pastime) and one standing with his cycle, when a drizzle developed into a steady downpour, and everybody had to take shelter inside. Therefore, continues the interviewer:

> We decided to photograph them indoors. A large white-walled room was selected for this purpose. The children were told to bring some toys and enjoy themselves at play without taking any notice of us. Count Degenfeld and Countess G. appeared to be quite strict with them, and, while they were addrest now and then as "Archduke Rudolph," or Felix, or "Archduchess," as the case might be, I noticed the utter lack of etiquette of which we are accustomed to read or see enacted in plays, regarding royalty. To me they seemed no royal children, but simply a large family. Even the eldest one, "the Emperor," did not escape the same treatment, except that he was always addrest as "Majesty," whether in German or Hungarian. The children brought out all kinds of toys and picture-books, and soon there was a little scramble and fight about favorite toys or position. This culminated in the little two-year-old Archduchess Elizabeth Charlotte running to her nurse and burying her face in her lap, while Count Degenfeld strictly asked them to remain quiet.
>
> The photographer had taken one or two poses when the camera fell with a crash. Consequently we bade "good-by," and arranged to call again the next morning to finish the pictures. The boys and girls shook hands in their turn, strictly observing their ages, and ran out to get ready for another unusual treat. They were invited to take tea with a Hungarian magnate, Count Joseph Karolyi, who recently bought a house at Lequittio. They were two hours late for their tea—a rare happening. The children, especially the eldest boy, King Otto, rise at 7 every morning. At 7:30 they attend Mass in the little chapel in the house. At 7:45 breakfast is served. At 8 their lessons commence and last until 11. Young Otto is being taught by Count Degenfeld and Father Blazevitch. He already speaks, besides his German mother-tongue, Hungarian (which he told me is his favorite language). He has a good knowledge of French and Spanish, and is also being taught Croatian and English. Rather too much for a boy of thirteen! His favorite lesson is history. Count Degenfeld and Father Blazevitch related that he would spend hours reading the history of his ancestors and of great men all over the world. Naturally, he is most fond of reading the history of Austria-Hungary in its glory.
>
> On Monday morning we arrived, and at 11 o'clock the children ran downstairs, just like a noisy little class feeling happy at the end of the lesson. They rushed through the room and grabbed Count Westfalen's hand, dragged him into another room, and started to tease and fight him. They were very vivacious and extremely pretty, with long, girlishly bobbed golden hair, presenting a lovely picture of happy childhood, free from worry.
>
> The eldest boy, the Emperor, was missing. We found him soon afterwards in the garden taking instructions from Count Degenfeld regarding the pictures we wanted to take. He shook hands, all smiles, and we made first a special close-up of himself. I asked him to laugh, but only just a faint smile appeared. The next photograph was a line-up of them all. We had to gather the children from all over the garden, as some were riding cycles and others playing hide-and-seek. For the last group we asked them to pose with their ponies, and we had to go to the front garden for this purpose. The "Emperor" was sent for his pony. He crossed the road to his stable, and we noticed how the police who were stationed there saluted the boy, who nicely acknowledged the salute. While he was getting the pony, his two younger brothers, Felix and Robert, climbed the iron gate and the railings, and nearly tore their trousers, jumping down rather dirty. A couple of urchins were playing near by, pushing a wooden cart. Archdukes Felix and Robert followed them with their eyes, which exprest one desire —"How we would like to go and play with them!" The pony was brought in, and we made our last photograph. All the children were sorry that it was the last, especially King Otto. They evidently enjoyed these extra hours.



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company

A ROYAL LINE IN EXILE

"Emperor" Otto is at the head. On his left, in order, are the Archduchess Adelaide, the Archdukes Robert, Felix, Karl Ludwig and Rudolph, and the Archduchesses Charlotte and Elizabeth Charlotte. They are living, with the widowed ex-Empress Zita, in a little seashore town of Spain.

A WOMAN WITH THE "STRANGEST JOB IN THE WORLD"

AN OFFICIAL portrait painter to fantastic jungle creatures is out with a claim for having "the most peculiar job in the world." Women have pretty well covered the field of possible employments at present, as has been commented on in these pages from time to time. In fact, a recent mention of a report that women now hold practically all the different sorts of jobs that men do, with the exception of the position of coroner, brought forth half a dozen letters from women coroners as proof that even here the eternal feminine is not to be denied. The woman who advances her claim to holding the strangest job in the world is Isabel Cooper, at present a member of the expedition under the direction of Prof. William Beebe which is investigating the Sargasso Sea. She reports, in *The Cosmopolitan*, regarding her unusual work:

> For the last seven years I have traveled to desert islands and to tropical jungles as scientific artist with the Tropical Research Expeditions of the New York Zoological Society.
>
> The Tropical Research Department is the most recent activity of the Zoological Society; and it adds the advantages of tropical laboratories to the long-established Zoological Gardens—at the extreme north of the City of New York—and the famous Aquarium at the Battery. Our work is carried on, under the genius and direction of William Beebe, at the Tropical Research Station at Kartabo Point, British Guiana; also on numerous supplementary expeditions to various parts of the world. Its object is to study the lives and habits of wild creatures at first hand. My share of the work is the recording of their appearance, in faithful and meticulous water-color drawings: life-size, as often as possible, or very much enlarged when the creatures are so small that their beautiful colors and patterns do not appear to the naked eye.
>
> These drawings constitute a record of living aspects more accurate, and much more graphic, than the most exhaustive notes. They are kept on the files of the Tropical Research Department, and are exhibited from time to time.

Wrapt up in the midst of her profession, Miss Cooper admits that she has ceased to regard it as "supremely odd or outlandish." However, she confesses:

STANLEY

FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

As every man who works around the house knows, there is frequent need for a good, sharp chisel.

Stanley Four-Square chisels, like the other tools in this popular line, are designed especially for everyday household needs.

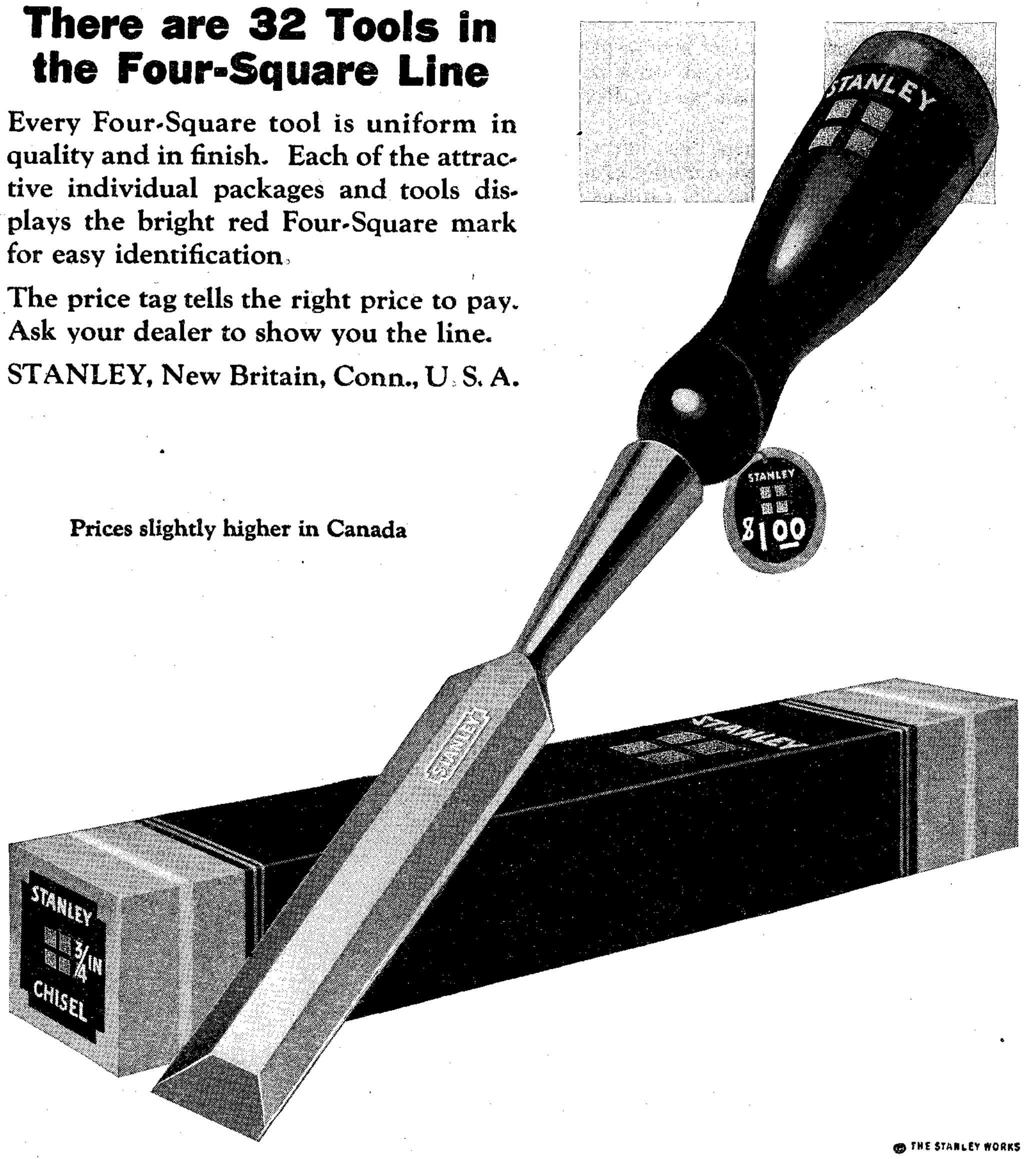
There are 32 Tools in the Four-Square Line

Every Four-Square tool is uniform in quality and in finish. Each of the attractive individual packages and tools displays the bright red Four-Square mark for easy identification.

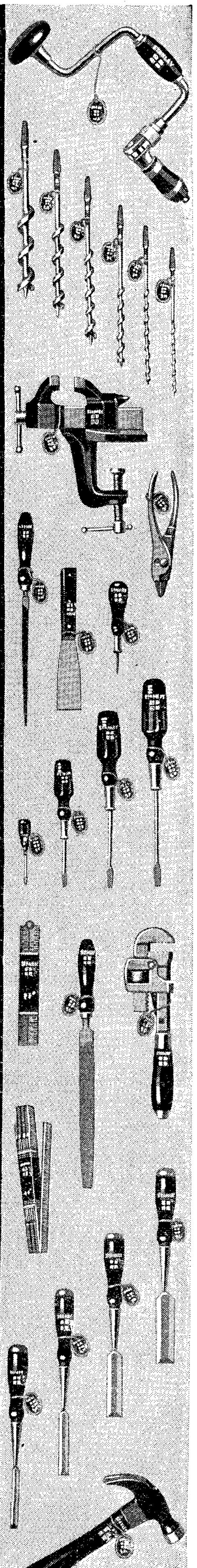
The price tag tells the right price to pay. Ask your dealer to show you the line.

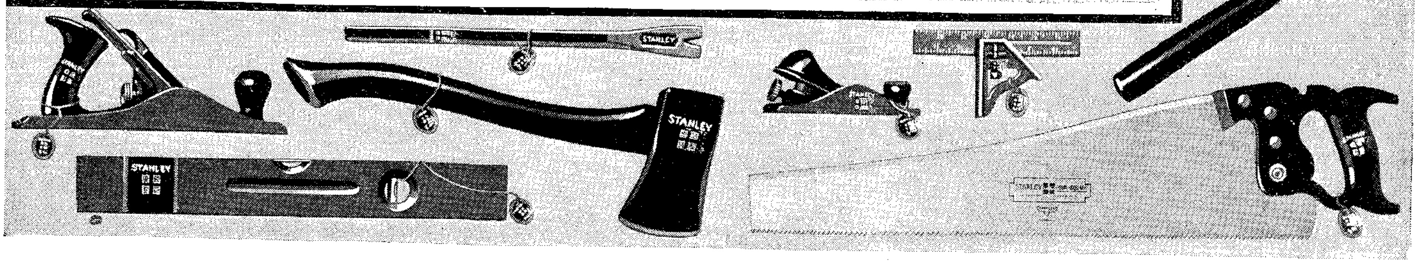
STANLEY, New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.

Prices slightly higher in Canada


STANLEY
STANLEY
$1.00
STANLEY
STANLEY
STANLEY
3/4 IN
CHISEL

THE STANLEY WORKS




STANLEY
STANLEY
STANLEY

Williams Aqua Velva

You rinse off the lather —then what?

THERE'S the place where men's spirits used to droop—after the shave. Talcs and liniments don't fill the bill. No wonder most men dashed on cold water and let it go at that.

Then came Aqua Velva—created expressly for after shaving. Little wonder men seized upon it as a long-lost friend.

Because it helps conserve the natural moisture of the skin, Aqua Velva keeps your face like velvet all day long—just as Williams Shaving Soap leaves it.

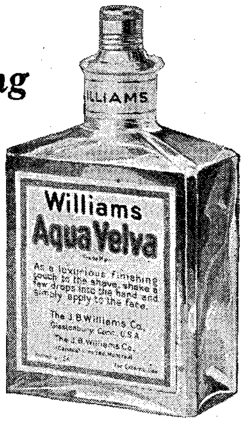
—it tingles delightfully when applied
—it gives first aid to little cuts
—it protects the face from cold and wind
—it prevents face shine
—it delights with its man-style fragrance

Tone up your face with Aqua Velva. Keep it in perfect condition. A 150-drop test bottle FREE. Use coupon below or postcard.

The large 5-ounce bottle at your dealer's is 50c. (60c in Canada). Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed. *By mail postpaid on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it.*

Williams Aqua Velva

for use after shaving



By the makers of
Williams Shaving
Cream

For free test bottle

Address:
The J. B. Williams Co.,
Dept. 23-B, Glastonbury, Conn. (If you live in Canada, address The J. B. Williams Co., St. Patrick St., Montreal)

Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva

Digest 3-28-25

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Every once in a while along comes one of those thrilling hazards, those hairbreadth escapes that my friends are forever craving to hear about.

It was one of these perilous episodes that modified my regard for a favorite retreat in the midst of the Lower Camaria Rapids of the Cuyuni River, South America, last spring. It was a beautiful place of rocks and moss, with slowly trickling streams, and a geological armchair in a glade of beautiful trees. I spent many a peaceful hour there, busy with my paints and brushes, painting birds, and never suspecting that it was the habitat of a bushmaster—the largest and most deadly snake of the South American jungle. One day I was strolling through this glade when suddenly I found myself balanced rigidly on one foot, with the other as rigidly frozen in the middle of a stride which would have terminated in the very center of a heap of black and brown and russet coils.

The great venomous creature was calm and dignified and incurious. It merely raised six inches or so of its neck—with the same grace and subtle power that dwells in the Russian back of Pavlowa—and looked at me.

A moment like this seems to bring out the superlative qualities of one's brain. What a pity that you can not always think with the rapidity and clarity and deadly accuracy that come in the immeasurable instant before you realize that you are badly scared! A remarkable moment this for me—standing there with my paint-box under one arm, hemmed in by the giant forest trees, looking into the quiet yellow eyes of death. I wish I knew what the snake was thinking then. Whether he said to himself: "Horrors! Here is a New Yorker that I may have to bite, and how I hate 'em!" or "Why must these humans racket about my peaceful bush?"

Of course the most sickening fear followed rapidly upon this unnatural reverie. I got my forward foot back, and down, and myself off a few feet, with the stealth of a gentleman crook who withdraws into the shadow of the safe just as the heroine enters with the wobbling revolver. I remember hoping earnestly that none of the reptile's relations had accompanied him, and I tried to get up the nerve to catch him. But a bushmaster on a rock is a problem for even a cool person, and I was far from cool. So I slunk off rather cautiously and got lost on the way back to the trail, and when I arrived at last at camp, had my story denounced as the most feeble invention of a sensation monger.

A month later in the very same jungle studio, she had an even more startling encounter; fortunately this time with witnesses, she notes, so that her lurid adventures are now given credence. As she tells the incident:

I was roaming about in the creek-bed, with a suspicious eye on the famous rock—which was silly as snakes do not always sit on the same rock. I heard an astonishing bubbling noise from the very depths of a rock cairn. A frog calling to his mate! I wanted to catch the frog. I could picture my triumphant entry into camp—frog in hand—and I myself uttering his exact musical gargle. Scientists love these homey little details of wild creatures' lives, and you can hardly ever persuade frogs to speak naturally in captivity.

I found the rock under which he was holding forth, but just as I was about to lift it I saw, six inches below my hand, the rough scales and diamond pattern of a small venomous cousin of the bushmaster—a deadly fer-de-lance. Bent over as I was, his tiny expressionless face was just a few inches from my ear. He was after the taste of the frog. I, who do not like even frogs' legs, wanted to exploit the frog for the glory of science. Neither of us got him.

I forgot him entirely in the excitement of bellowing for members of the party who were near by, and who came and chivvied my fer-de-lance into a bag.

I wish I could decide just what it is about deadly snakes that makes the places where you have seen them slightly more rare than the surrounding territory; which causes even some very bright persons to give the reptile house at the Zoological Park a wide berth. Taxicabs, I am sure, have many more casualties to their count than all the reptiles in the world, and yet people do not draw away from them in horror. No mysterious cult of worshipers has grown up around them. Possibly this will come a thousand years from now when a race with a strong taxi-phobia shall have been evolved by the elimination of the unwary and the survival of the strongest dodgers.

Few of her "studios" have been more difficult to work in than a forest jungle, continues Miss Cooper, but some were more difficult of access. For instance:

I once toiled up the side of an extinct volcano, with my drawing-board flapping from my waist, a canteen clanking against my tenth vertebra, paints under one arm and collecting gear under the other, which left only my civilized and non-prehensile toes, my teeth and an occasional elbow free to negotiate the angles and perpendiculars of the slope. And the descent to the floor of the crater was just as trying, since my equipment seemed to feel the urge of gravity even more strongly than I did. But what could be more deliciously geological than the rim of a volcano crater on a desert isle? I shall never forget my first sight of the interior, the perfectly sloping, towering sides and the bowl of sunlit air full of the cries of wheeling gannets.

Our camp at Kartabo, in British Guiana, is the only place where I have been able to stake out a place for myself and set up a really useful workroom in a bit of space officially known as mine. To be sure, it amounts to little more than deskroom, and is completely filled with myself, my paints, my models and quantities of incidental visitors—tiny house lizards who use the place as a sort of lobby, and bees and wasps who make rendezvous there, and a hundred other wild creatures in whose guide-books the desk of the artist has evidently been starred.

On my left is a casement window through which the sudden rains often come before I have time to drop my brushes, unwind a snake from my arm and stow him carefully. The stowing of snakes is an art in itself. It all depends on whether he is the kind of snake that can be stuck quickly into a box with the cover flopped down even more quickly, or the kind that keeps bubbling up in unruly coils, until you feel like a subway guard trying to squash an impossible crowd behind a subway door, then you find yourself calling a masculine some one who has a way with snakes.

Anything is likely to happen in this jungle studio of mine. My snake subjects

Your children's appreciation of music

They have books to read, pictures to see — *what music do they hear?*

GREAT pictures, great books, great music—these three can guide your children to a lifelong love for the best in art.

Just as the invention of printing has brought your children faithful reproductions of famous pictures and volumes of immortal literature, so now does another great invention bring them the musical treasures of the world.

That invention is the Ampico—a miraculous device that makes the piano in your living-room sing under the touch of the world's greatest musicians.

Day after day, your children may hear Levitzki, Ornstein, Rachmaninoff. Great symphonies will become to them wonders as familiar as sunsets and spring. They will know Strauss; Wagner will become their friend.

You and your children—together

In the hour after dinner, on winter evenings and in summer twilights, you and your children can listen to beautiful music—together.

Like as not, you will discover that music begins to take on a new meaning for you. Led by the children's simple, unaffected response to the music's mood, you may come to be moved more deeply than you thought possible.

Only with these fine pianos

The Ampico may be had in only the following pianos, instruments that have been known for generations for preeminent quality: the Mason & Hamlin, the Knabe, the Chickering, the Marshall & Wendell, the Fischer, the Haines Bros., the Franklin, and in Canada the Willis also. Note that the Mason & Hamlin, the Knabe, and the Chickering—three of the four great pianos in general use on the American concert stage—have now adopted the Ampico.

Exchange your present piano for an Ampico

The Ampico is within your reach. The silent or player piano which you now own will entitle you to an allowance on the purchase price. This fact and convenient terms of payment make owning an Ampico an ambition that you may gratify without postponement. Foot-power models, $795. Electric power models, $985 to $5000. With freight added. Uprights and grands.

You can have no adequate idea of this latest miracle—until you have heard the Ampico. Hear it today! Hear it at any store where any of the pianos mentioned are sold. If you are not near such a store, write us to send you a booklet descriptive of the Ampico and its music.

Music from the Ampico Library

	Played by
Nocturne E Flat—*Chopin*	BRAILOWSKY
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 8—*Liszt*	LEGINSKA
Staccato Etude—*Rubinstein*	LEVITZKI
On the Wings of Song—*Mendelssohn-Liszt*	LHÉVINNE
Spinning Song—*Mendelssohn*	RACHMANINOFF
Papillons—*Rosenthal*	ROSENTHAL
Fantasie Impromptu—*Chopin*	SCHNITZER
Largo—*Handel*	SUSKIND
Minute Waltz—*Chopin*	BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER

Popular recordings just out

Peter Pan—*King-Henderson*	VINCENT LOPEZ
My Best Girl—*Donaldson*	J. MILTON DELCAMP

THE AMPICO CORPORATION
437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The AMPICO
The ALL of the PIANO

Give a sore throat antiseptic treatment *at once—and make your treatment continuous*

SORE throat is in itself a serious ailment. The germs that cause it poison you through and through—making you feel weak and ill all over, and increasing your susceptibility to many diseases.

To prevent sore throat—to cure sore throat—give the throat tissues *continuous* antiseptic treatment—not just a gargle night and morning.

Carry a bottle of Formamint with you, and at convenient intervals dissolve one of the pleasant-tasting tablets in the mouth—every half hour or hour when the throat is sore, every two or three hours to prevent infection.

Formamint releases a powerful yet safe antiseptic that keeps up the germicidal action upon the throat tissues while the tablet is dissolving, and for some time after.

This uninterrupted all-day-long treatment destroys throat germs as no occasional spray or gargle can do. The condition then promptly clears up.

Ask your druggist.

Formamint
GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLETS

FREE OFFER
Formamint is endorsed by more than 10,000 physicians. To enable you to test its efficacy yourself, we will send you a metal pocket case of Formamint tablets free. Address Bauer Chemical Co., Dept. A-7, 113 W. 18th St., New York.

50
Formamint
TABLETS
THE BAUER CHEMICAL Co.
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK
Formamint Tablets

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

escape and glide away between the inks, spurning all the work of man with the departing curves of their flashing bodies. They are spurred on no doubt by the loud cries of rage that arise from the laboratory, and which indicate that I have once again allowed a valuable specimen to escape. Hunger strikes go on before me, and strange metamorphoses of tadpoles and hatchings of swarms of young insects.

Once I was making a portrait bust of an alligator. He was about three feet long, and reposed quietly across my desk—the inks and paints having been shoved aside to make room for him. We thought that he was dead, or else in a state of profound collapse, as the medical books put it. So the only precaution I took was to tie a string around his nose, just in case he might give a gasp and spoil the effect. I worked on him for about three hours—went off to luncheon—returned and finished the drawing—amber eyes and all. The photographers then came and started to carry him off—still in a comatose condition—to have his picture taken. Whereupon he came to with a vicious hiss and lashed about with his tail, to all appearances a perfectly well alligator. If he had acted like that on my desk, not only would he have wrecked the place, but my face and hands would have come in for a terrible scoring from his swift, corrugated tail.

And outside my window are many distractions not often met with in and about studios. Ant-eaters busily lapping up egg-nog with their impossible long tongues; our pet monkeys being as fascinating as possible in their large play cage; the strange hoazin, a peculiar bird never before kept alive in captivity, swaying and balancing with his pale yellow and russet wings; and the sloths hung like so many gray rags on the limbs of a tree which is their feudal home, with a circular moat around it to keep them from escaping. The grown sloths look like nothing else on earth; the baby ones have just enough indication of youthful features to make you fond of them. Sloths are chronic reachers; they will climb as far as they possibly can, and then reach, apparently, for the sun, with intellects too feeble to worry as to whether faith is really the substance of things hoped for.

This Kartabo studio is probably one of the rarest places in the world. Certainly it has been fascinating and delightful for me, and I can think of only one drawback. It is most centrally located as far as smells are concerned.

The scientists use their most noisome chemicals practically under my nose. They dissect their larger and more important specimens outside my window. They tether their pet vultures in the bamboos. What is more, they arrange their vulture traps slightly to the windward of me. And the meat that is used in vulture traps is such that I should think it would spring the trap all by itself.

Most pungent of all, this last year, were a pair of tree porcupines, kept in a small and noxious cage near the monkeys. They were nice little things, very friendly and funny to look at. But if you can imagine an essence of an essence of distilled garlic, you will have only the vaguest idea of the strength of these porcupine odors. But when you live in one of the most interesting places in the world, and have almost the world's best job, why worry about a little garlic?

"WORKING" LIONS FOR A LIVING

JIM, the lion, one of the biggest beasts in captivity, was supposed to take a strip of raw beef, one end of which was held in his trainer's mouth. The trainer, Walter Beckwith, who breeds lions by the dozen on his animal farm near Los Angeles, had raised numbers of the great cats from kittens, but Jim, huge, full-grown male, was the only lion of the Beckwith outfit that had never "gone bad," as they say when a lion reverts to his natural savagery. The beef trick always got a "great hand" from the audience—lion at one end, trainer at the other, each with an end of the piece of beef in his mouth, pulling against each other for dear life. But on one unlucky day, as Mr. Beckwith relates in *Liberty*, when Jim and the trainer were giving their stunt before a gathering of about 40,000 people at a State fair, the lion made a grab, and not only got the meat, but Beckwith as well. The situation was most unusual and dangerous, even for a lion-trainer used to unusual and dangerous situations. Mr. Beckwith continues the story:

> All I could tell was that he had me by the face. Just what part of my face was in his jaws, I could not tell, since the tugging was tremendous and the pain terrific. I could see Jim's enormous face, close against mine, and one big, glaring eye.
>
> He was, I suppose, wondering why I didn't let go of the beef, as usual.
>
> The spectators, meanwhile, hadn't a notion I was in trouble. All they saw was a trainer and a lion, the man bent double, and the lion pulling and tugging him along—both apparently having a grand, dramatic struggle for the piece of meat. After two or three turns around the arena, every hand in the place was clapping. Here was something new in the way of stunts! And I in agony all the time.
>
> It's hard to describe what my feelings were as I followed Jim around, trying to release his hold, and he shaking his head, puzzled to know why I didn't let go of the strip. I was trying my hardest to keep cool, but was getting desperate. Even after he'd pulled me around for about three turns of the arena, I didn't know whether he had the whole upper part of my face in his jaws. And, all that time, I was trying to make friendly gulpy noises and was saying soothingly:
>
> "All right, Jimmie—that's a good boy—that's a good boy."
>
> At last in spite of the pain, I had a flash of common sense, and raised my hand to my face. It seemed to me that Jim's tusk had pierced only my nose, and I decided to try and break the hold. So I jerked back—and found myself a free man. A few first-aid stitches by a surgeon were enough to bind the tear. But I'd lived through some terrible moments.

The job of lion-trainer on the stage or in the movies, remarks Mr. Beckwith, is not recommended to any one who's jumpy. He himself began the business when he was twenty-five, he recalls, and it happened in this way:

> I'd been practically brought up in circuses—been everything from cook-house boy and boss candy butcher to fancy swimmer with Barnum & Bailey, Ringling Brothers, Sells-Floto, and other shows. But I hadn't specialized; I'd been about

20 million people have discovered Eversharp

MECHANICAL pencils are no novelty. The idea is more than a hundred years old.

Yet the use of the mechanical pencil actually began with Eversharp. Why?

Why did the world wait for Eversharp, then quickly turn to it 20 million strong?

Because Eversharp itself was a discovery . . . . of how to make the mechanical pencil practical.

Eversharp has a vital feature, an original, patented, exclusive feature—the *rifled tip*. This tip grips the lead at the point so firmly that it cannot wobble or turn.

Therefore Eversharp writes as smoothly as a wood pencil. Also it is *ever sharp*. Handy. Durable and handsome.

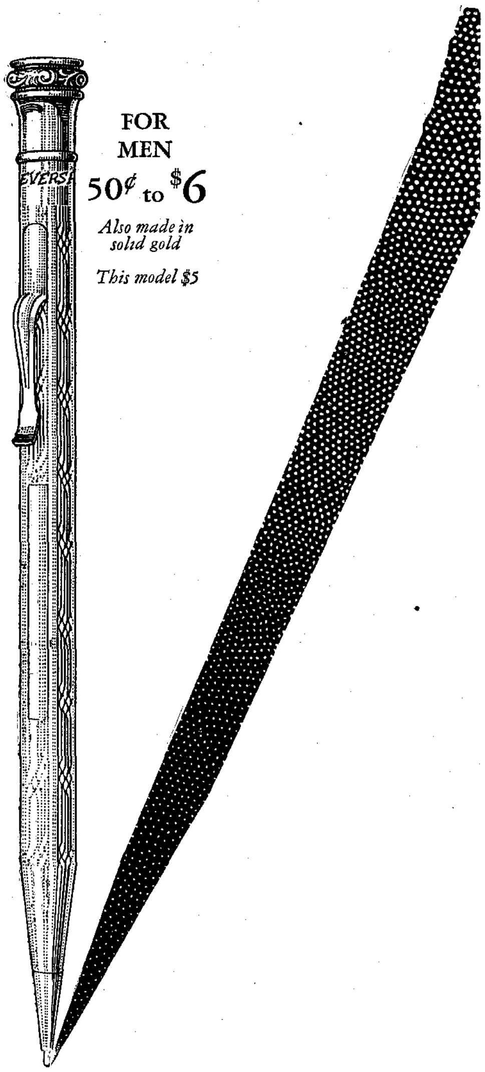
Now the *new, perfected* Eversharp is further establishing its supremacy.

It cannot clog. Reloads in a second. Is made as a jeweler would make it—like a watch.

The new Eversharp will win tens of thousands of new users this year. It is pencil utility, economy, convenience, beauty. The choice of people accustomed to the best—the writing aid of business success.

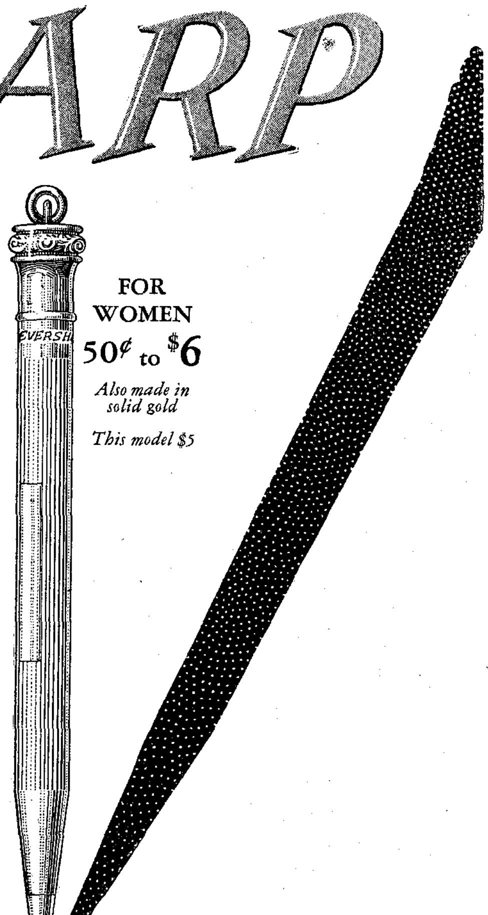
Some model of Eversharp will fit *your* work and increase your pride. Commercial models at $1 and less. Gold-filled or sterling Eversharps $3 to $6—in perfect harmony with a good watch and other correct personal articles.

The Wahl Pen matches Eversharp. Like Eversharp, a world standard—a product of the foremost makers of fine writing equipment—a sound purchase, an ideal gift. You will pass an Eversharp dealer next time you're out. See his display.

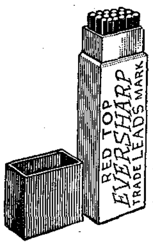


FOR
MEN
50¢ to $6
Also made in solid gold
This model $5

The New *WAHL*
EVERSHARP
PERFECTED



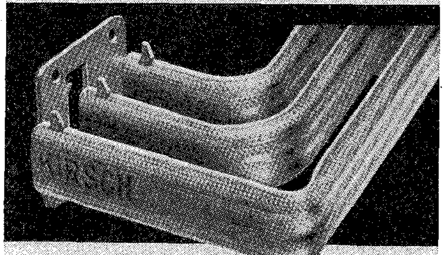
FOR
WOMEN
50¢ to $6
Also made in solid gold
This model $5



Red Top Leads are the smoothest quality—perfect in size, and economical. Made in black (7 grades), red, blue, green, yellow, purple copying. At all dealers.

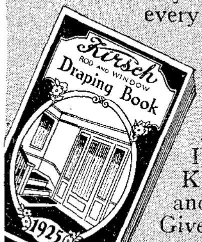
Wahl Eversharp and Wahl Pen
Made in U. S. A. by The Wahl Co., Chicago
Made in Canada by The Wahl Co., Ltd., Toronto
Prices same in Canada as U. S.

Be sure to get genuine
Kirsch Curtain Rods
3 ways to tell them.
① 3-color Box ② StippleTone Finish ③ "Kirsch" on Rod



Better Curtain Rods
at No Higher Price

You instantly recognize Kirsch Rods by the rich and distinctive Stipple-Tone finish. The most beautiful Curtain Rods you ever saw, providing the utmost help in window draping; a fit for every window, a fixture for every effect.



Our Most Valuable
Free Book
for Window Draping

It's the 9th Annual Kirsch Book—bigger and even more helpful. Gives draping ideas for every room and every kind of window; color scheme suggestions; instructions for measuring windows; how to make valances, headings, etc., how to sew in Kirsch hooks and rings. Write for a copy. It's free.

"There is no substitute for Kirsch Quality and Service"

KIRSCH MFG. COMPANY
261 Prospect Ave. Sturgis, Mich., U. S. A.
Kirsch Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., 702 Buller Street, Woodstock, Ont.

NIAGARA
BLUE RIBBON

IMPROVE your home with beautiful Niagara Wall-papers. Highest quality at reasonable price. Sold by good decorators everywhere.

Style Book
Send 10 cents for book of decorators' secrets and samples of latest styles. Gives history of each pattern.

Niagara Wall Paper Company
23 Walnut Avenue
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WALL PAPER

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
-waterproof
fireproof
resilient
noiseless
dust-less

Base and Floor one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic-form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ¾ inch thick. Imperial Floor does *not* crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A continuous fine grained, smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease, germs or moisture.

Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.

Imperial Floor Co., 374-376 Halstead St., Rochester, N. Y.

A Success for 15 Years

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

equally interested in most every kind of animal.

The man who first made me want to handle and breed the great cats was Captain Jack Bonavita. I can see him yet, when I think back—handsome, well set up, with a kind of dauntless, winning way about him.

It was in Paris I first saw Captain Jack, in Frank Bostock's Hippodrome. People were calling him "the perfect man." I'll never forget the thrill of watching him stride into the steel arena and put twenty-four big-maned, snarling lions through their paces. I took deep breaths, and felt the blood rush up to my head.

"That's what I *want* to do," I said to myself, "and that's the animal I want to breed."

I carried that idea in my head from that moment on. My only hope of putting it through lay, I realized, in saving money. I already had a little capital, left over from my early circus experiences, and my funds on hand made a big leap in size when I took on a half ownership in a traveling menagerie.

At last I decided I had money enough for my animal-breeding venture, and got an option on eight acres of land at El Sereno, California, a suburb of Los Angeles.

I had ideas of my own about raising and working lions, and was determined to try them out. To put it briefly, I thought I could domesticate the great cats to a degree never attained before, by rearing cubs, born in captivity, just like house pets. I was to be the pioneer in this, and thought I could knock galley-west old notions of lion savagery. The beasts were just like dogs or horses in intelligence, I told myself, and hoped my method would bring this out.

My first experiment along the new line was with four mountain-lion cubs that a hunter brought into town in a basket after he had shot the mother. I believed I'd got hold of them young enough for them to be fresh slates on which to write my new theories, for they didn't have their eyes open, and my wife and I had to feed them with a nursing bottle, which they took to, eagerly, if we dabbed a little milk on the nipple.

"Kindness—no beating—no sight of blood"—those were my watchwords as a trainer. I'd got it into my head that a reversal of the brutal training methods then in vogue with some men—burning with hot irons and beating with iron bars—might turn my lions into purring pussies.

I'll never forget my first disillusion. It came when the cubs were ten months old and each weighed about sixty-five pounds. I was fixing a sleeping-bunk in the cage, when I heard my wife call: "Walter! Come, quick!" I dropt my hammer and made a dash out of the cage.

Munching grass, about fifty feet away, was a pet burro of ours, and, slinking toward him on his belly, was one of our bottle-fed, kindness-reared cubs. I raced toward him. Too late. Just as if he'd been doing it for years, that cub jumped on the burro's shoulder, hung on the mane with one paw and reached for the animal's nose with the other. Then he jerked the nose back, just as a cowboy would bulldog a steer.

Next thing I knew, the burro was on the ground and the little devil, with bared teeth, was going right after the jugular vein. I hit him with a small club, and knocked him loose, but he was up and on the burro again before I could grab him. He was out for blood, that kindness-reared cub!

I had to stun him, partially, before I could get hold of his tail with one hand and the back of his head with the other. Finally, I carried him to the cage, tossed him in before he came to, and locked the barred door.

Then I did some hard thinking. This baby had had the best of care, never been struck, had never wanted for food. Still, it seemed pretty conclusively proved that he was just as much a hell-cat as if he'd never been treated like a house pet.

I tried to figure out how the devil an animal reared as he had been and weighing only sixty-five pounds knew exactly how to attack an animal weighing four hundred. His method of attack was the only possible way he could have thrown the burro, so much heavier than he. It was inherited instinct, I concluded, and no amount of kindness could coax it out of him.

Still, I didn't give up. After selling the mountain-lions to the Selig zoo, in Los Angeles, I decided to try the same method on African lion cubs.

Only one lion, out of half a dozen he bred and raised with care, says Mr. Beckwith, remained trustworthy. That was Jim. Jim seemed to be not only trustworthy, but a splendid actor; and, continues the trainer:

I decided to do some experimenting with him, alone. It was that subsequent work with him that proved to me, conclusively, that in Jim I had something unique among lions. He was the kind of cat animal I'd hoped, all along, to breed—and had been unable to—the kind of cat who's so sensitive that you can actually hurt him by bawling him out.

In his case, tho, we hadn't bred him, but, as I said, had got hold of him as a cub. Anyway, he was, and still is, at fourteen years old, the only lion I know which can be trusted out of a steel arena. On the stage of a theater, in a bedroom—anywhere and everywhere—he stays a perfect gentleman. Now and again he has shown a tendency to "go bad" and turn to just an ordinary lion. Then, as animal experts were saying, "I told you so," he has "come back" and remembered his manners.

But on one occasion Jim behaved in a most unmannerly way, even tho he remembered the respect due his trainer. It was in the course of a movie scene supposed to take place on a raft somewhere off shore, in the Pacific Ocean. By way of heightening the interest, continues Mr. Beckwith:

A big male lion and I, adrift on the raft, were to be the sole survivors from a plague ship. This raft, according to the "continuity," was carried, by wind and waves, close to another hard-luck vessel—one which had been partly burned. All had deserted this second ship, in lifeboats, but one half-crazed sailor, whom I took aboard the raft. Instead of being properly grateful, he straightway began to torment the lion, which was cooped up in a big wooden box. Whereupon, according to the directions, I was to open the door of the box and let the beast devour him.

Now, it is easy to make a lion devour a castaway—in scenario directions. But not so easy for the trainer of motion-picture lions, who has guaranteed every one's personal safety.

I finally persuaded the director to change

Watch Their Eyes

NOT so many years ago a boy was born in a luxurious home. His parents tried to give him every advantage that a boy should have. He loved Nature and delighted in long walks in the woods. One day when the boy was about thirteen years old a companion pointed out an interesting object. The boy could barely see it. For the first time he realized that something was wrong with his eyes and he told his father. Then came glasses and constant joy and astonishment at the bright new world with clean-cut outlines. All the wonders of the woods which he never dreamed existed were spread before his happy eyes. Books were no longer pages of letters with fuzzy tails. * * * * This boy was Theodore Roosevelt, who became President of the United States.

If parents, such as his, for all their love and care and ability to provide for his needs, never knew that their son had defective vision, can anyone doubt that there are thousands of boys and girls today whose poor sight has not been discovered by their fathers and mothers?

Only 10 children in 100 at the age of nine years have even so-called perfect eyesight. *One* out of every *eight* school children has seriously defective sight or some disease of the eye which needs *immediate* attention. If your child is the one out of eight whose eyes require attention you ought to know it. You cannot tell from the appearance of the eyes whether they are normal.

The time to begin to protect the eyes is from the hour the baby is born. See that the doctor or nurse puts a drop of a prophylactic solution into the baby's eyes to prevent the serious disease commonly known as "babies' sore eyes" which often results in blindness.

Much of the eye trouble of later years comes from injury in babyhood. Never let the sun shine on a child's eyes—even when asleep. Baby eyelids are not sufficient protection. Diseases of childhood sometimes leave the eyes in a weakened condition. Children's eyes require attention during and after serious illness, especially measles and diphtheria.

Perfect vision does not always mean perfect eyes. Serious disease may be present and yet be unnoticed. Many of the eye diseases that lead to blindness are catching. If treated in time they can be cured.

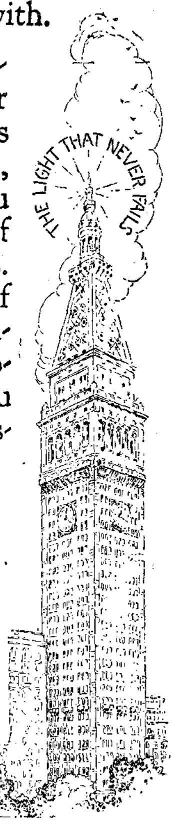
School children are often careless. Impress upon your boys and girls the danger of using towels that have been used by other people. Try to keep them from rubbing their eyes. Great danger comes from infection and dirt.

Watch almost any group of boys and girls learning to write. Faces turned sidewise, soft cheeks almost touching the grimy paper. Little doubled-up fists clutching pencils within a few inches of their eyes. There is the beginning of eye-strain. Children are frequently accused of inattention and stupidity when the truth is they cannot see clearly. Wise parents guard the eyes of their children by having them examined every six months.

Get a good eye specialist. He will quickly discover whether your child needs eye treatment or glasses. If glasses are necessary he will prescribe them.

Many people are prejudiced against glasses for children. It is not true that "once they put them on they will have to wear them all their lives." By wearing glasses when they are needed the condition often is cured and glasses may be dispensed with.

You would not willingly deprive your children of happiness or joy in life and yet, unknowingly, you may deprive them of more than happiness. You may rob them of the power to be independent, self-supporting citizens. You may deny them possible greatness.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

There are upward of 100,000 blind people in the United States. According to the National Committee for Prevention of Blindness more than half of them are needlessly blind.

Only 20 of our 48 States have statutes providing for eye tests in schools. Less than one-third of the school children of the entire country have their eyes examined each year.

While parents may not suspect that there is anything wrong with their children's eyes it is sometimes easy for a teacher to detect difficulties. Teachers have an opportunity to watch the way the children use their eyes—to see whether they squint when looking at the blackboard—to observe whether they hold books too near their faces—to notice habits of rubbing or blinking the eyes.

Teachers are doing a kindly and humane act in helping to prevent misery and possible blindness when they notify the parents of children who need to have their eyes examined.

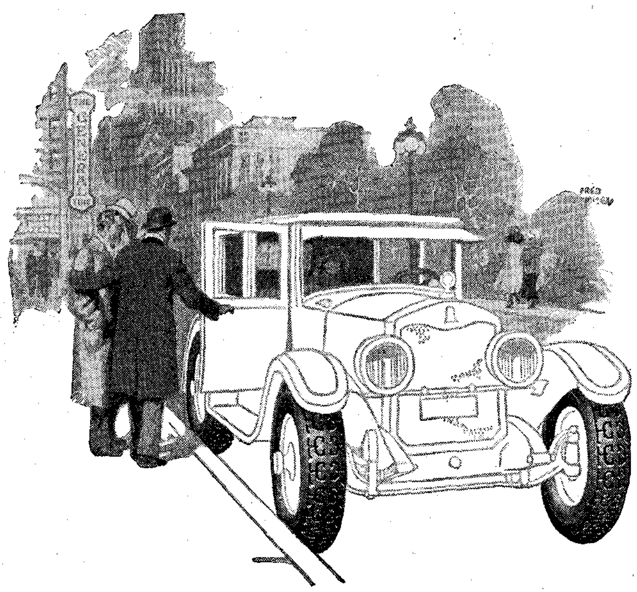
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to mail, free to any one who writes for it, a booklet, "Eyesight and Health" which will be found helpful.

HALEY FISKE, *President*.

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year



After your Generals have run 10,000 miles

Users seem to take an unusual pride in the long mileage they get from their Generals. And in every community the exclusive General distributor is the type of tire merchant who realizes that user satisfaction is his true merchandise.

More thoughtfulness on the part of owners toward their tires and an interest beyond the sale on the part of the General distributor is a combination that makes for the success of one and the greater satisfaction of the other.

So, after your Generals have run 10,000 miles, drive to the General distributor. By giving the proper attention to the nicks and small injuries that result from big mileage he can add many months of service to the further mileage that is left in the tires.

Even if you trade in your car each year, the extra mileage in the General Cords is not lost, because tires in good condition add more to the trade-in value of your car.

The Mark of Leading Tire Stores Everywhere

Longer car life, more motor power, less gasoline and longer tire wear are the four biggest economies to be found in tires.

The GENERAL CORD

—goes a long way to make friends

BUILT IN AKRON, OHIO, BY THE GENERAL TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

the scene, and to let my assistant jump overboard a second after I turned the lion loose.

There was a particular reason, in this case, why I didn't want to risk having the lion and the man on board the same raft. I had been told on several occasions that that lion had turned queer when my assistant was near him. If there was anything eccentric about the beast, I wanted the man deep in the water by the time the lion had been turned loose. I was banking on the fact that there isn't a beast in the whole menagerie that hates water more than a lion.

Well, one dazzling, sunshiny day we took the male out to do his stuff. Just as I was about to pull the door up and let him out, I took a good look at him. He was watching the assistant, and it didn't take me more than three seconds to realize just what his "queerness" was. It was sheer blind hatred. I could see it in the way he glared, and the way the tip of his tail twitched.

I hesitated just a moment. Should I let him loose? It was the thought of how lions detest water and the sight of my assistant, near the edge and ready for his dive, that made me jerk up the cage door.

Out leapt the cat, and *splash;* into the water went the man. Then something strange happened that made the next few seconds hell for me.

The lion crossed the raft at one bound and took a beautiful headforemost dive, down after my assistant. I remember that one of the supers started cursing, but I couldn't get a sound out of my throat. I thought the man was done for, if he was up against that kind of a cat—a cat that hated him so he'd actually dive into the ocean after him.

When the lion came up, I felt like ripping out a cheer, I was so relieved. I never saw such a sick-looking beast. His eyes seemed glued together, his mane was plastered down, making him look half his natural size. His mouth was wide open, he was coughing and choking, and trying to roar, but making a bad job of it. Finally he got his forefeet on the raft. I took hold of his mane, made the guttural, gulping noise that means "Let's be friends," in lion talk, and helped him on board. A minute or two afterward he was back in his transportation box.

I found out, later on, that the assistant had been teasing him—poking him, to make him stand up in his cage, in order to show off before friends, probably. The beast got even, tho, by giving him the scare of his life.

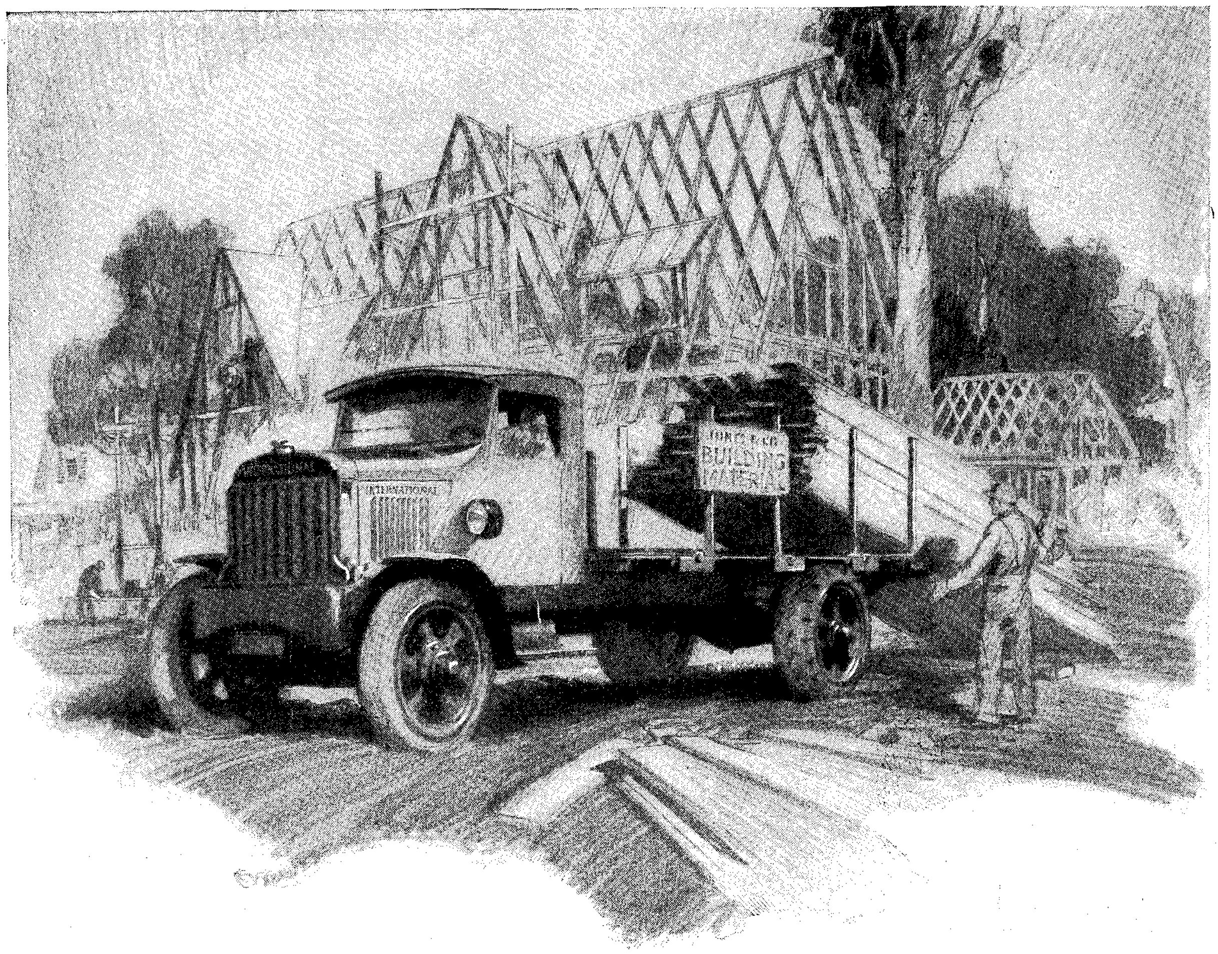
A question often asked me is, "How do you train a lion so he'll let you put your head into his mouth?" Few people would be apt to guess the method of training, which is as follows:

Into the animal's jaws is forced a stick, and it's left there long enough for him to get it thoroughly into his brain that to close his mouth won't be a comfortable experience. This is done again and again, and always the trainer pulls his mouth open with just the same movement—a movement that gets linked up, in the lion's consciousness, with the fact that when his mouth is opened in just that way, he mustn't shut it. It's then a simple matter for the trainer to stick his head in and defy the big fangs without too much danger.

Three great factories are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of International Motor Trucks. There are 105 direct company branches — the largest company-owned truck service organization in the world —located in the following cities:

Aberdeen, S. D.
Akron, Ohio
Albany, N. Y.
Amarillo, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Auburn, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.
Billings, Mont.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bismarck, N. D.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cedar Falls, Iowa
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill. (3)
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Dallas, Tex.
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Iowa
Duluth, Minn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Eau Claire, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y.
El Paso, Tex.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Green Bay, Wis.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Helena, Mont.
Houston, Tex.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kankakee, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Madison, Wis.
Mankato, Minn.
Mason City, Iowa
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Minot, N. D.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Quincy, Ill.
Richmond, Ind.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salina, Kan.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Calif.
Sioux City, Iowa
Sioux Falls, S. D.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio
Topeka, Kan.
Watertown, S. D.
Wichita, Kan.
Winona, Minn.

In addition to these company branches more than 1500 dealers, in as many communities from one end of the country to the other, are ready to serve International owners.



The man who knows and the man who doesn't

IF YOU are an authority on motor trucks and have kept right up to the minute on the improvements in their construction, then the International Truck will appeal to you for a dozen very good reasons.

The removable cylinders, the life-guaranteed ball-bearing crankshaft, the steer-easy steering-gear, the auxiliary rear springs — these and many other International mechanical features will make it easy for you to understand why these trucks have earned their good reputation wherever trucks are known.

And if you know little or nothing about the mechanics of a motor truck it can be just as easy for you to understand the soundness of International construction when you realize that for twenty years International Trucks have been built out of an experience in manufacture and service that dates back almost a century. And you can make your truck purchase with just as much confidence as an expert.

International Heavy-Duty Trucks are built in chassis ranging from 3000 to 10,000 pounds maximum capacities. The Speed Truck is for loads up to 2000 pounds. Motor Coaches are supplied for every requirement. A list of company branches appears at the side. There are in addition 1500 dealers.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
606 SO. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR LOW-COST HAULING

INTERNATIONAL
TRUCKS

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN 1924

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

BEST OF ALL BATSMEN

Rogers Hornsby, with his trusty stick, is placed by the last year's records at the head of both of the big Leagues.

FANS WHO PIN their faith to championship games will have no difficulty, it appears, in awarding first and second place to the two big baseball leagues of America. There are other details to consider, however, points out a baseball shark, in any real comparison of the relative merits of our two largest national aggregations of ball-players. The scandal in the National League, decides the commenting expert, Mr. F. C. Lane, who contributes to *The Baseball Magazine*, may quite conceivably have cost the Giants the World's championship. Of course, he admits, the World's Series, with its appended championship, is the fitting expression of the healthy rivalry between the two great leagues of baseball; "and back of it all is the perennial struggle for supremacy in which first one League, then the other, secures a temporary advantage in what must over a period of years prove a drawn battle." Taking into consideration both the championship games and the records of the teams out of which the championship struggle grew, Mr. Lane recalls, and comments:

Picked teams of the rival circuits met in two historic encounters. The World's Series brought together the pennant-winning Giants and Senators, while the Cubs and White Sox clashed at the other end of the circuit for the City Championship of Chicago. Both these Series went the full limit of seven games. And in both, the American League was triumphant.

To the fan who is content to rest his claims on the work of a champion representative, the question of League supremacy is already answered. American League clubs won the two principal series of the year from rival National League clubs, hence the American League is the stronger of the two circuits.

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN BATTING IN 1924

League	*A.B.*	*Hits*	*T.B.*	*2 B.*	*3 B.*	*H.R.*	*Ave*
National.....	42,445	12,009	16,628	1,881	622	498	.283
American.....	42,200	12,225	16,702	2,194	549	395	.289

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN BASE-RUNNING IN 1924

League	*Runs*	*Stolen Bases*
National..........................	5,581	754
American..........................	6,124	749

HOW THE TWO BIG LEAGUES COMPARED IN FIELDING IN 1924

League	*P.O.*	*A.*	*E.*	*Pct.*
National..................	32,969	15,979	1,531	.969
American..................	32,766	15,184	1,521	.969

Obviously such logic, if we can call it by that name, leaves something to be desired. It is too short a cut to the heart of a complicated problem. To be sure the White Sox defeated the Cubs four games to three, but it was at least an even contest, and one club must, perforce, win the deciding battle. Moreover, the White Sox have usually had a jinx on their city rivals, even in years when they were manifestly the weaker club. So that Series, important as it was in a local sense, was at best inconclusive.

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADER

"Babe" Ruth, in addition to his large reputation as the prize "fence-buster" of all time, led in the percentages.

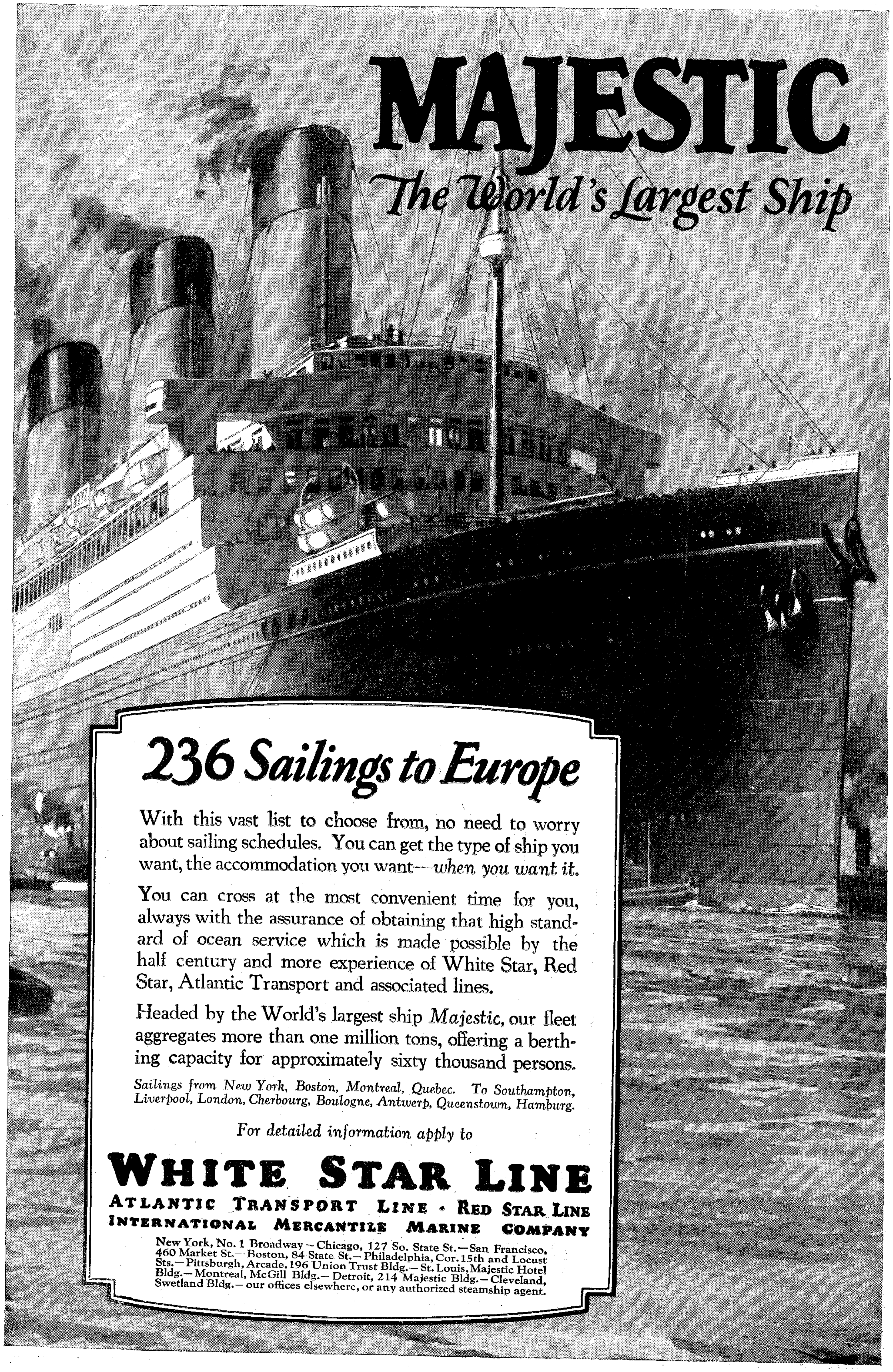
The World's Series is a fairer test. But what happened to those great games at Washington and New York? Again the Series went the full route and was decided in the final encounter. Moreover, that final encounter went into extra innings. Surely you could not have a closer balance. And while Washington won in that never-to-be-forgotten deciding game, perhaps the most dramatic diamond contest on record, even rabid Washington rooters must admit that the breaks decided the Championship of the World. Twice did a batted ball, by a freak bound, elude the Giant third baseman. The first of these breaks was costly; the second decisive. In the Series the Giants both outhit and outfielded the Senators, and they labored under the heavy cloud of a scandal which had banished an outfielder and a coach on the very eve of the battle.

That scandal very probably cost the Giants the World's Championship.

In any case, these two important Series, while they left the American League triumphant, were the closest kind of close encounters. And if, as some rooters might maintain, they proved American League superiority, then that superiority was not very pronounced at best.

Mr. Lane announces that he has always been skeptical of the results of a series, no matter how important it loomed in the public eye. For, he declares:

The comparative strength of a League



MAJESTIC

The World's Largest Ship

236 Sailings to Europe

With this vast list to choose from, no need to worry about sailing schedules. You can get the type of ship you want, the accommodation you want—*when you want it.*

You can cross at the most convenient time for you, always with the assurance of obtaining that high standard of ocean service which is made possible by the half century and more experience of White Star, Red Star, Atlantic Transport and associated lines.

Headed by the World's largest ship *Majestic,* our fleet aggregates more than one million tons, offering a berthing capacity for approximately sixty thousand persons.

Sailings from New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec. To Southampton, Liverpool, London, Cherbourg, Boulogne, Antwerp, Queenstown, Hamburg.

For detailed information apply to

WHITE STAR LINE

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE • RED STAR LINE

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

New York, No. 1 Broadway—Chicago, 127 So. State St.—San Francisco, 460 Market St.—Boston, 84 State St.—Philadelphia, Cor. 15th and Locust Sts.—Pittsburgh, Arcade, 196 Union Trust Bldg.—St. Louis, Majestic Hotel Bldg.—Montreal, McGill Bldg.—Detroit, 214 Majestic Bldg.—Cleveland, Swetland Bldg.—our offices elsewhere, or any authorized steamship agent.

American Express
TOURS TO
Europe
(ESCORTED)

Planned and conducted by experts, these tours offer delightful summer trips abroad. Interesting itineraries varied as to time, places and costs.

Spring and Summer Tours to Europe, $1350 and up.

Special Summer Tours to Europe, $755 and up.

Six Weeks European Summer Vacation Tours, $673.

International Students' Tour to Europe, June 27th to August 31st, $793.

Holy Year Pilgrimages to Rome.

Limited Expense Tours to Europe on Tourist Cabin basis, $310 and up.

North Cape Cruise Tour—June, July.

SOUTH AMERICAN Summer Tours Sailing in July.

INDEPENDENT TOURS—to Europe at any time. All details arranged. Booklet.

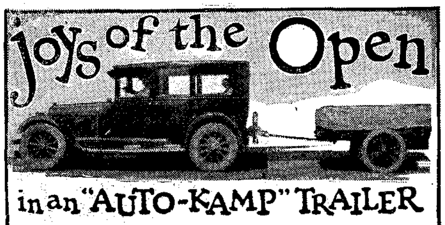
DOMESTIC TOURS—Escorted or Independent—Alaska, Nat'l Parks, California, Saguenay, Bermuda.

Information promptly given regarding these and many other tours. Write today for beautifully illustrated booklet "To Europe in 1925".

AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travel Department
65 Broadway, New York

NORWAY and WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE, JULY 1, SPECIALLY CHARTERED CUNARDER "LANCASTRIA": 53 DAYS, $550 UP. 1926 ROUND THE WORLD, JAN. 20, SUPERB S.S. LACONIA, 128 DAYS INCLUDING PEKING. $1250 UP. MEDITERRANEAN, JAN. 28. 62 DAYS. $600 UP.
GOOD SUMMER TOURS TO EUROPE
FRANK G. CLARK, Times Building New York

Europe **Small Select Parties**
leaving June and July
Cost from $540, including all expenses
Boyd Tours, Inc. (Est. 1895)
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
1819 Broadway, New York



in an "AUTO-KAMP" TRAILER

The camp de luxe on wheels. Easy to draw even over mountain roads. Thoroughly equipped for the comfort, convenience and safety of four adults. *Everything self contained.* Ideal motor vacation. Various models. Latest improvements.

Send for Prices and Descriptive Literature

This is a camping year. Let hundreds of owners tell you what they think of their trailers—what success they have had—and the outdoor joys that await you this summer.

AUTO-KAMP TRAILER CO.
4040 Sheridan Ave. Saginaw, Mich.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

finds poor expression in the work of any one team over a seven-game series.

A much more accurate light is thrown upon the comparative strength of two great circuits by a just appraisal of the records made by each League, summarized for the entire season.

Last year National League players appeared at bat 42,445 times. They made 12,009 hits. By the simple process of division, we discover that the grand batting average of the National League was slightly under .283. American League batters appeared at the plate 42,200 times and were responsible for 12,225 hits. This gives the American League a grand batting average somewhat in excess of .289. On the face of the records, the American League outhit the National last season by nearly six batting points.

The American League not only made more hits, but scored more total bases, namely 16,702 to 16,628. When we look into the subject of extra base hits, we find a number of curious features. The American League, for example, outclassed the National circuit decisively in the matter of two-baggers by 2,194 to 1,881. In three-baggers, however, the pendulum swung strongly the other way. The National League made 622 to 549 for the American. And in home-runs the National led by more than a hundred circuit drives, namely 498 to 395.

Evidently the system of play in the National League depends, to a considerably greater degree, upon slugging than is the case in the American League. This fact is brought out not only by the greater prevalence of long hits in the National circuit, but also by the inferior number of sacrifice hits. The records show that the National League was responsible for only 1,123 sacrifice hits, while the American League made no fewer than 1,577. This is a decisive margin in favor of the American League.

Sticklers for absolute accuracy may, of course, maintain that the batting in one League would show to better advantage than the other because the pitching was less effective. This may, in fact, be the case. We can do no better, however, than to accept the batting averages at their face value, assuming that these averages were obtained at the expense of pitching and fielding which was relatively of at least nearly equal quality. Upon this hypothesis, it appeared that National League batting contained a somewhat greater element of dynamite in the matter of extra long hits than the American League batting. But the hitting in the latter circuit was, on the whole, more effective as is brought out by the greater number of hits and the measurably higher batting average. We may assume, therefore, with fair assurance, that American League batting last season was slightly superior to National League batting.

In the runscoring-base running department, it appears, the parallel between the two Leagues is less closely drawn. The National League, for example, scored 5,581 runs. The American League scored 6,124. Mr. Lane observes:

> This is a margin of considerably over 10 per cent. in favor of the American League. In stolen bases the two circuits were about as near upon an equality as it was possible to get. National League leads by the slight margin of five bases in the score, 754 to 749. In this particular department also the American League showed a noticeable superiority to the National circuit. For while the National League led in stolen bases (the two Leagues were almost upon a par) the American circuit led by a considerable margin in the important department of runs scored.

The records of individual championships are more interesting than important in their effect on League averages. The National League found three players batting .400 or above. There were two such in the American League. In the National circuit 40 players batted .300 or better. There were 60 such players in the American League. Batting evidently was somewhat freer on the American circuit than on the National.

Two National League hitters made 200 hits or better. There were four such in the American League. In total bases, however, National League champions take the lead. There were five batters in this circuit who piled up at least 300 total bases to three in the American League.

The batting champion of the year was Rogers Hornsby, a National Leaguer. This is the first time the National League has won the Championship of both circuits for many seasons. Hornsby also led both circuits in number of hits. Babe Ruth, however, the American champion, led in total bases, as also in home-runs. An American League champion led also in two base hits, a National League champion in three-baggers.

In the base-running department, the American League led handily. In runs scored, an American League champion made more runs than any other player, and there were no fewer than ten American Leaguers who scored 100 runs or more to five such National League champions.

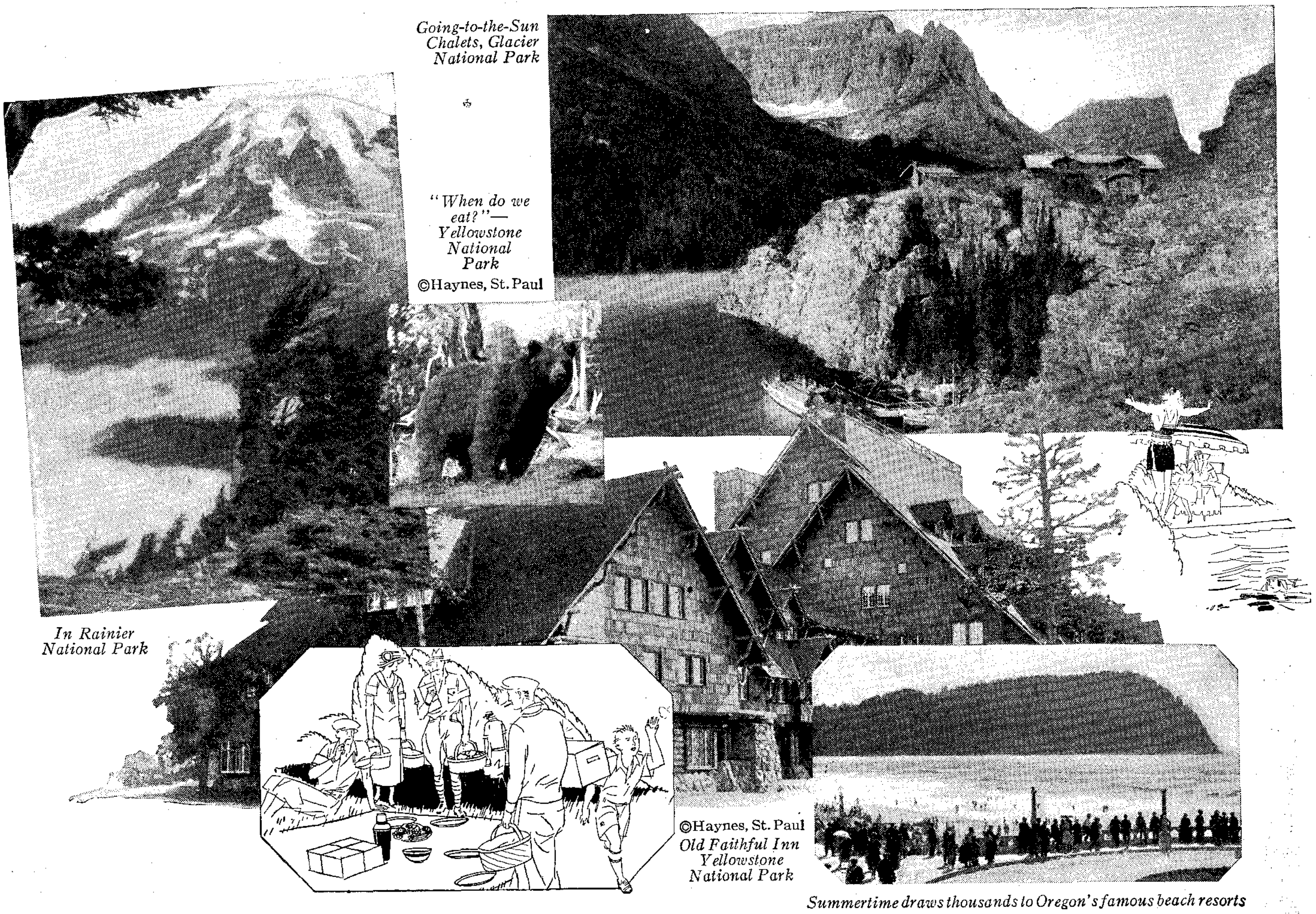
In base-stealing the National League still maintained its superiority, tho by a greatly diminished margin. Max Carey was the leading base-stealer of the Major Leagues. There were two National Leaguers who stole thirty or more bases. There was but one such American Leaguer. Eight National players stole twenty or more bases. There were but six American Leaguers equally successful. In actual championships, both Leagues maintain a fair equality. But in general averages, the American League drew somewhat ahead everywhere save in stolen bases.

The offensive strength of a ball club is shown in batting and in base-running. Since the American League led in both departments, we are forced to conclude that offensively, at least, the younger circuit was somewhat superior to its great rival last season.

In the defensive work of a ball club, pitching stands supreme. Unfortunately pitching records are of all baseball records the most complicated and obscure. However, we will attack this problem with as much light as the records can throw upon it.

The principal method of rating pitchers now in vogue is on the basis of earned runs. The pitcher who allows the fewest earned runs in an average nine-inning game is judged to be the most effective pitcher. In the National League last season there were nine pitchers who allowed fewer than three earned runs per game. In the American League there were six such pitchers. In the National League there were thirty-four pitchers who allowed fewer than four earned runs per game. In the American League there were twenty-five. Evidently

PACIFIC NORTHWEST



Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Glacier National Park

"When do we eat?"—Yellowstone National Park

©Haynes, St. Paul

In Rainier National Park

©Haynes, St. Paul
Old Faithful Inn Yellowstone National Park

Summertime draws thousands to Oregon's famous beach resorts

America's Summer Wonderland
calls you to a great adventure

Out beyond the world of humdrum lies a land of high adventure. It starts at the Rockies—it ends at the Pacific beaches. And in between a thousand vacation wonder-spots are calling you this summer.

Pack your bags, board a train, forget awhile the world of cluttered desks and household cares! Surrender yourself to the clean, strong spell of the mountains. Refresh your soul in a realm of snow-capped peaks, flower-flooded valleys, gleaming glaciers, sunny beaches.

Every day brings perfect vacation weather. There is glorious sport of every kind—golf, mountain climbing, fishing, motoring, surf bathing, horseback riding, boating. You'll enjoy the splendid cities, the excellent hotels.

Come this summer—and include one or more of these famous scenic attractions:

Yellowstone National Park
Glacier National Park
Rainier National Park
Crater Lake National Park
The Alaskan Tour

You can visit Yellowstone or Glacier on your way out or back. You can include the famous Cody Road, the Puget Sound country, the Columbia River drive, the Spokane country, or any of hundreds of other vacation attractions.

Low round trip excursion rates this summer. Through trains providing a service which anticipates your every travel wish. You can go one way and return another. (Through Scenic Colorado at no extra transportation cost.) Stop off where you wish along the way.

Send the coupon now for the new edition of the free illustrated book, "The American Wonderland."

FREE TRAVEL BOOK

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.
The Northern Pacific Ry.
The Great Northern Ry.

Travel Bureau, Dept. 21-M
Burlington Railroad Building
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without charge the illustrated book, "The American Wonderland."

Name ....

Address ....

The American Wonderland
The Pacific Northwest

"Free Light"

Why Not Have More of it in Your Basement?

WHY NOT? When Fenestra Basement Windows cost no more than wood windows and admit as much as 80% more light?

Surely you'll want a basement as bright and cheerful as the rooms upstairs—a usable basement—a workroom and playroom combined.

Beside giving you more light and air, Fenestra Windows resist fire and obstruct intruders. They cannot warp, swell nor stick. They last as long as the building.

Costs have been reduced. You would naturally expect such windows to cost much more than wood, but volume production in the big Fenestra plants has made possible a reduction in price. Fenestra steel sash specialists have designed and built hundreds of thousands of beautiful and practical windows for every type of building.

There's a Fenestra Dealer in your town—your nearby lumber or building supply dealer. See him before you build.

Fenestra Casement Windows

You can have beautiful English-type steel casements in the upstairs rooms of your home at no greater cost than ordinary wood windows. Besides having a brighter, more cozy, and attractive effect you'll have windows that never warp nor stick and windows that can all be easily washed from the inside.

Fenestra Utility Windows

You've always wanted more light when you're working on your car—and better ventilation to carry off the dangerous gases. These are advantages you'll have when you use Fenestra Utility Windows in your garage.

DETROIT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
A-2242 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
For Canada: Canadian Metal Window & Steel Products, Ltd.
160 River St., Toronto

Fenestra

for homes and apartments
schools and institutions
commercial buildings
all industrial structures

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

then there is something to be said for the contention of those stout champions of the older circuit that, whatever may be claimed for other departments, pitching in the National League is tighter and more effective than in the American League.

The work of individual pitchers is illuminating, if not conclusive. Doubtless the star pitcher of the year wore a National League uniform in the person of "Dazzy" Vance, who won more games than any other pitcher, twenty-eight, and pitched more complete games than any American League pitcher, thirty. His teammate, Burleigh Grimes, tied him in this respect, also having thirty complete games to his credit. Furthermore, Vance led by a wide margin in the matter of strikeouts with 262.

The pitcher who appeared most frequently on the mound was Fred Marberry of the Champion Washington Club. He toed the slab in no fewer than fifty contests, mainly as a relief hurler. Howard Ehmke of the Red Sox, he of the slender arm and attenuated form suggestive of anything but an iron man, actually pitched in more innings than any other Major League hurler—315. Grimes led the National circuit with 311. Vance pitched 309. Emil Yde, the sensational Pittsburgh recruit, had the highest winning percentage,—.842. In earned run average, "Dazzy" Vance led all competitors with 2.16.

These examples are, of course, not conclusive. But they at least show how difficult it is to get a comprehensive grasp on the pitching of an entire circuit from merely considering the work of a group of representative hurlers. Perhaps we would encounter no great criticism if we stated as our opinion that pitching last year in the National circuit was slightly better than the pitching in the American League.

Fielding in the two great Leagues was practically on a par, as shown by figures cited by the writer. He recalls that:

According to the records the National League was responsible for 15,979 assists to the American League's 15,184. National League fielders made 32,969 putouts; American Leaguers, 32,766. National League errors were 1,531 to 1,521 on the American circuit. In dividing we discover that the National League fielding average was a strong .969, while the American League average stood at a shade under .969. This difference of less than a point is practically negligible.

In the defensive department of the game the National League seemed to have somewhat the better of the argument in pitching and the veriest trace of superiority in fielding. This advantage, however, was not so pronounced as the corresponding advantage of the American League in both departments of offensive skill.

A year ago we attempted to solve this vexed problem of Major League supremacy based on the figures of the previous season. A careful examination of these figures led us inevitably to the conclusion that they gave no evidence of American League superiority while they indicated that the National circuit was at least as strong as its great rival. Something perhaps may be gained from comparison with this year's and last year's records.

In simple batting averages, the National League the past season declined some three points from its showing of the previous

No trouble to keep this white woodwork clean

Why Barreled Sunlight can be washed as easily as tile

NOW you can have it throughout your house—white woodwork as easy to keep spotless as tile or porcelain!

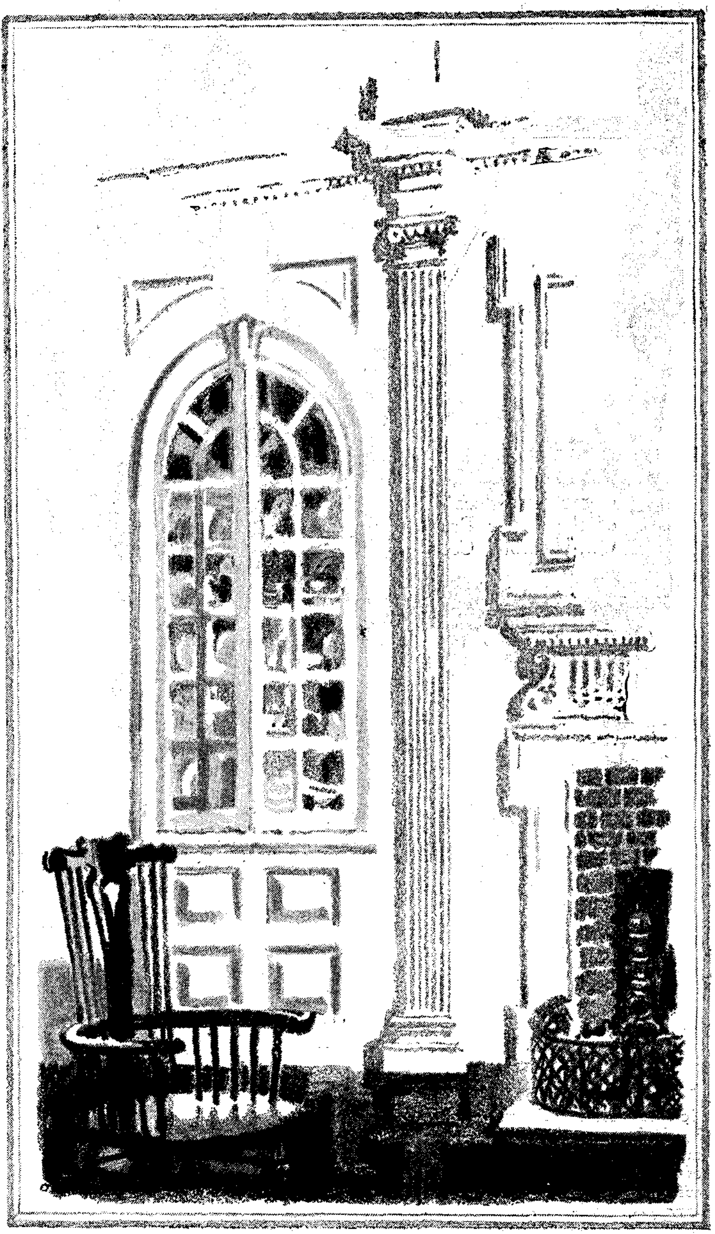
The lustrous white satin-like surface of Barreled Sunlight is so smooth that the finest particles of dust and dirt, the worst smudges, cannot "sink in." Washing will not wear away the surface of Barreled Sunlight.

It is easy to understand why Barreled Sunlight is being used today not only in homes, but in the finest hotels, apartment houses, hospitals, schools, institutions and public buildings of all sorts.

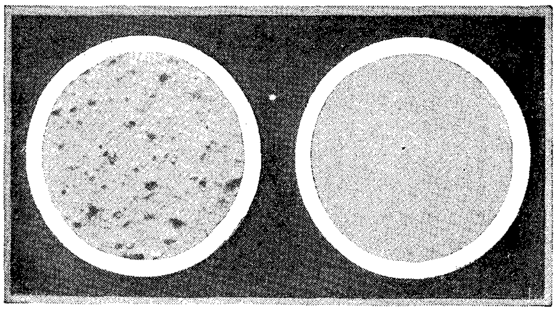
A single coat of Barreled Sunlight is generally sufficient over a previously painted light surface. Where more than one coat is necessary, Barreled Sunlight Undercoat should be used.

Barreled Sunlight is sold by leading dealers in cans from half-pint to five-gallon size—in 55-gal. and 30-gal. churn-equipped steel drums. Send the coupon below for sample can—containing enough Barreled Sunlight to paint a bathroom cabinet, shelf, mirror-frame, etc.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
Factory and Main Offices
25-B DUDLEY STREET PROVIDENCE, R. I.
New York—Borden Building Chicago—655 Washington Blvd.
San Francisco—36 O'Farrell St.
Distributors in all principal cities. Retailed by over 5,000 dealers.



THE DIGNITY AND CHARM OF WHITE COLONIAL WOODWORK ARE ENHANCED BY THE SOFT LUSTRE OF BARRELED SUNLIGHT



Ordinary flat-finish white paint Barreled Sunlight

What paint looks like through a microscope

These photographs were taken through a powerful microscope. Each paint was magnified to the same high degree. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Its surface is smooth, even and non-porous. It resists dirt and can be washed as easily as tile.

6 things to know about Barreled Sunlight for interior painting

1. Possesses a soft lustre peculiar to itself
2. Easy to apply
3. Requires fewer coats than enamel
4. Can be tinted any color
5. Washes as easily as tile
6. Guaranteed to remain white longer than any gloss paint or enamel, domestic or foreign, applied under the same conditions

Barreled Sunlight
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

THE RICE PROCESS WHITE

Save the surface and you save all - Paint & Varnish

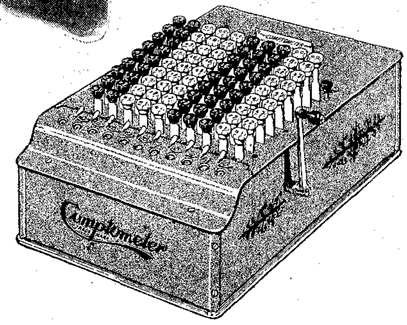
Barreled Sunlight

WHITE SMOOTH LUSTROUS WASHABLE

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
25-B Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

Enclosed find ten cents for sample can of Barreled Sunlight to be mailed postpaid.

Name..............................
St. and No..........................
City..................State...........



Comptometer section
of the Fuller Brush
Co., Hartford, Conn.

Picking
the right machine

Practical selection of figuring machine equipment—selection based on a careful examination of the amount of each kind of work to be handled—assures the maximum of economy in figure work. How this method of selection worked out in a practical way with the Fuller Brush Company—a name which in the public mind stands nationally for "good brushes"—is briefly stated by Mr. R. S. Mason, Office Supervisor, in these words:

"Until within the last year or two we gave no special attention to the selection of our figuring machine equipment. Choice of machines was left largely to individual preference of the persons using them. As a result of an analysis of our figure work, we finally settled on the Comptometer as standard equipment for it. We then brought Comptometer operators together from several departments into a central calculating department. This move has worked out splendidly."

Many other concerns have adopted this plan of work analysis with equal success. Why not invite a Comptometer man to come in and explain the plan in detail. It involves no commitment or obligation on your part.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1731 No. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois

If not made by Felt & Tarrant, it's not a Comptometer

Only the Comptometer has the Controlled-key safeguard

CONTROLLED-KEY
Comptometer
REG. TRADE MARK
ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

year. American League batting, on the other hand, advanced no less than seven points over its previous season's mark. Hence, while National League batters led a year ago by the scant margin of a single batting point, we find the tabl reversed and American League ba leading by no less than six points i findings of 1924.

In the base-running department the has been a still more obvious reversal of form. Last year the National League led the American circuit by an even hundred runs. This year, however, National League run-getters have declined by at least four hundred markers while Americ League scorers have increased their n ber of safe tallies. Hence, the Natio League's superiority of a hundred runs as it appeared a year ago is now displaced by an American League superiority of nearly 550 runs.

In stolen bases while the National League still leads by the scant margin o five, the actual total of National Lea stolen bases has declined considera from the totals of a year ago, while the American League total has actually i creased slightly. Hence, while the National League led in stolen bases a year the two years are now almost upon a pa

Candor compels us to admit that the strength of the two Big Leagues is very closely matched, but the pendulum which slightly favored the National League a year ago, now favors the American circuit by a margin perhaps as slight.

THE WESTERNER WHO PUT "YALE SPIRIT" INTO YALE

THE Yale bulldog has taken on a athletic lease of life in the last years, and nearly everybody, either i outside of the university, gives most of credit to Ed Leader, a rowing coach imported from the University of Washington. Yale had been getting consistently "licked" on the water, not to mention the football field, but Leader, with a stroke developed by the late Hiram Conibear, taught the blue how to win. Conibear himself, merely a general athletic instructor with practically no knowledge of rowing before he went to the University of Washington, managed to discover a stroke which, apparently, outclassed the strokes taught at Yale by various English coaches, with generations of rowing tradition behind them. There may have been something beside the stroke which Conibear and his understudy, Leader, developed. For one thing, they picked rowers for their rowing ability, and not because the candidates were socially or financially prominent. The "Yale Spirit" was considerably mixed up in all this, as Hugh Fullerton explains in *Liberty:*

> Yale men through generations have talked of the "Yale spirit." Old grads wept as they deprecated the moderns and talked of the "good old days" when the Yale spirit inspired crews and teams, and when the Bulldog was triumphant. Committees investigated and searched, hunting

"Who's the driver of this car?"

Crowded traffic. . . Treacherous going. . . A boy on a bicycle! . . Useless brakes. . . A dizzy swerve. . . Then—the crash! . . Cries. . . A growing crowd. . . The policeman demanding to know: "Who's the driver of this car?" . . Serious trouble. . . Possibly a suit for staggering damages!

ÆTNA-IZE

WHO will pay when *your* accident comes? Though you have driven a car without mishap for years, the very next mile may find you involved in an accident that will sweep away your savings or your home! The modern jury's verdict is usually for an appalling sum.

Under an Ætna Combination Automobile Policy, you can be fully protected against disaster. If your car injures someone—if it is stolen—if it burns—if it is damaged by collision—if it wrecks other property—you can be secured against *all* loss. See the Ætna-izer in your community today!

The Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies issue virtually every known form of policy—Life Insurance in all its branches; Group Life; Group Disability; Accident and Health; Automobile; Compensation; Liability; Burglary; Plate Glass; Water Damage; Fire; Marine; Transportation; Fidelity Bonds; Surety Bonds, etc.

Ætna-ize according to your needs—as you prosper and as your obligations increase.

1850—75th Anniversary—1925

THE Ætna-izer in your town is a man worth knowing. He represents the Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies—the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world.

For seventy-five years the word "Ætna" on a policy has been a guarantee of worthy insurance honestly sold. Year after year, Ætna has grown—consistently—soundly. Today the Ætna-izer in your community can provide you with absolute immunity from crippling financial loss in *any* form—protect both you and your loved ones against the whims of Fate.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ÆTNA CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

If she had only known!
Like a thief in the night comes Pyorrhea
He pays the price of neglect
Thousands like her wait too long

Be on your guard for signs of Pyorrhea

Just as the stability of a building is dependent upon its foundations, so healthy teeth depend upon healthy gums.

Bleeding gums are the first sign of Pyorrhea's approach. Then they begin to recede and the healthy pink color gives place to a pale, whitish tint. Soon the teeth are loosened, pus pockets form and drain their poisons through the system.

Let Forhan's help you

Forhan's For the Gums is a most effective agent in the fight against this insidious disease. It contains just the right proportion of Forhan's Astringent (as used by the dental profession) to neutralize oral poisons, and keep the gums in a firm, strong, healthy condition. Also, it cleans and whitens the teeth and keeps the mouth sweet, clean and wholesome. Even if you don't care to discontinue your favorite dentifrice, at least start using Forhan's once a day.

Forhan's is more than a tooth paste; it checks Pyorrhea. Thousands have found it beneficial for years. For your own sake ask for Forhan's For the Gums. All druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

4 out of 5 are victims

The fight against Pyorrhea is a fight against overwhelming odds. Statistics prove that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—pay Pyorrhea's toll. Will you?

Just as the stability of a building is dependent upon a firm foundation, so are healthy teeth dependent upon healthy gums
Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
NEW YORK
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

for the lost Yale spirit. Faculties, coaches, undergraduate leaders, professional old grads moaned and wondered what had become of it.

Yale was in the doldrums of sports, with beaten football teams, mediocre crews. The coaches mourned and wondered. They spoke of the degeneracy of the modern youth, their cynical indifference, their lack of college spirit.

And then from the Far West came a big, quiet, seldom-speaking youth who knew nothing of Yale, of Yale men or Yale traditions, who, in one brief month, laid his finger upon the flaw, discovered the source of trouble, and did more to restore the athletic glory that was Yale's than even Tad Jones and Jack Blossom had been able to do.

That man was Ed Leader, Yale coach, who developed the crew which last season swept the world off the water, winning every start, capturing the Olympic championships, and revolutionizing rowing all over the world.

Leader went to Yale from Seattle, Washington, a stranger. Big, gawky, silent, and watchful, he said to one of the veteran coaches:

"Pick me out a first crew. I don't know any of the men."

The coaches conferred, looked over the oarsmen, and selected a crew which they considered the best in the university. Leader watched them, seemed to lose interest after a time, allowed the assistants to watch the crew, and went wandering around the basin.

Every once in a while he would take some youngster out of a class boat and tell him to report to the varsity crew. When his crew was assembled only two of those who had been given him as the original varsity were left. The six others were boys selected from class boats, from the barges, and the sculls.

This had a strange effect, it appears. There was no speech-making, no rallies, but a new feeling swept through Yale. Undergraduates, who had been indifferent and listless, began to pull their arms out and weary their backs rowing. Interest in rowing went up 100 per cent. In fact, as Mr. Fullerton relates:

> After all those years the Yale spirit flashed and burned high. The undergraduates knew that every man who worked had a chance; that there were no favorites; that social prestige, society membership, good fellowship or the influence of old grads counted for nothing. Every fellow had a chance. And, after all, that was all there was to the Yale spirit.
>
> The result has been two years in which the varsity crew never has been beaten, and in 1924 furnished the greatest crew in the history of college rowing. This wonderful crew won eight races at five different distances, defeated the greatest crews of the world, kept in training a month longer than any American college crew ever had before, and finished with an amazing victory in the Olympic games, in better condition than at any time during the season.
>
> The remarkable record is due entirely to Ed Leader, who is known at Yale as "The man who never patted any one on the back." He doesn't. He never speaks a word of

praise, never compliments the men, no matter what they accomplish.

"Why should I?" he asks simply. "A man knows when he has done well. He doesn't need to be told. He knows the coach knows. Besides, more men are spoiled by being patted on the back than are helped."

I have watched Leader at work with his crews. Let it be understood there is no drudgery, no sacrifice as great required of any college man as that of "making" the crew. Hours of hard, colorless drudgery at the oars. Hours of arm-wearying, back-breaking pulling—and the reward, a few minutes of racing, with every outraged muscle and nerve driven to the limit, a blurred, half-conscious realization of screaming whistles, waving banners, and cheering crowds, and then the luxury of rest and the right to wear a letter on a sweater.

Ed Leader is the most indefatigable worker I have ever seen, and also the most patient. He lives rowing. He dreams it. No youth is too weak or too poor an oarsman to be neglected by Leader if he sees the boy is trying. When he has done his work with the crew which will make or break his reputation, he is down on the water with some boy who, perhaps, hasn't a chance in the world to make a crew, teaching, instructing, demonstrating—and taking as much pains with him as he would take with the stroke of the varsity crew.

If people only casually acquainted with the new Yale coach might suspect that he would be out of place in an Eastern University, as a matter of fact, remarks Mr. Fullerton:

There is likely no place in the world where Ed Leader would be out of place. He is a typical product of the West—the Pacific coast.

He was born on a farm in Oregon, twenty miles from Portland, where he lived until he was sixteen. He had pulled a rowboat at times, which was all he knew about rowing.

He played football and baseball, and became one of the best high-school pitchers in that section. Strong and tireless, always in the perfect condition of the country boy, athletics were fun for him.

He wanted to study law and decided that the University of Washington offered the best opportunity, and went there in 1912 and remained five years. Washington was becoming a rowing school, and the coach saw the powerful shoulders and back of the big boy and persuaded him to try for the crew. Leader and his brother, who is much like him, agreed, because rowing was real sport to them.

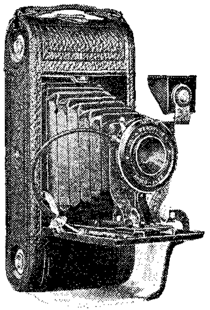
The coach was Conibear, and "Con," who has worked with various Chicago athletic clubs, with the White Sox and other athletes, as has been said, knew little or nothing about rowing. But he did know condition and athletes. He selected Ed Leader, and chose a crew composed of those fellows built like Oregon fir—tall, tough, and springy.

They went to work and developed a stroke of their own—and suddenly the scientific rowing people of the East began to sit up and take notice. The Washington crew, raw as it was, showed tremendous power and a strange stroke which experts criticized as lacking rhythm but not power. When Washington swept the great California crew off the course two years out of three and startled the East by its powerful showing at Poughkeepsie, the experts commenced to wonder.

Leader didn't know much rowing. He

(Remember, these are merely printed reproductions of the real photographs.)

The now famous Ready-Set has made picture-taking easy



The Ready-Set —it's an Ansco

The $13.50 Ready-Set is a good-looking camera that takes pictures 2½ x 4¼.

HERE'S a camera that's got thousands of people taking pictures again! Intelligent people who had given up in despair are now enthusiastic, for the Ansco Ready-Set gets such clear, beautiful pictures.

Maybe *you* have had trouble! Lots of people do. Some forget to focus—or judge the distance poorly. Then what shutter speed and what opening is the right one? Many fine cameras are made for the expert, who demands a lot of features that get in the way of the average person.

The No. 1-A Ready-Set has done away with all those chances to go wrong. No focusing, no judging of distance is required, for 10, 25, 100 feet are all one to the Ansco Ready-Set. As for the shutter, not even a box camera is so simple. You set for snapshots or time exposures.

On time the opening is automatically made smaller. Finally, there's the automatic two-way finder that prevents chopped off heads and arms.

Light, and someone to take the pictures—that's all the $13.50 Ready-Set asks for fine results. If you've failed continually, try the Ready-Set with Ansco Film, and get good pictures from the start.

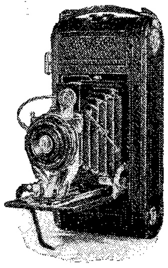
The *new* kind of camera

Take a picture, press a lever, and presto—you're ready for another! The *camera* winds the film. It's automatic, and your eye doesn't have to leave the finder.

Like putting your foot on the starter instead of getting out to crank your automobile. For the charming pose that changes while you wind the film by hand, for the sudden opportunity that passes in a matter of seconds, the Semi-Automatic Ansco is a wonderful performer. And a most remarkable camera for all-round use.

Go into any good camera and film place and ask them to show you how the Semi-Automatic works (or we'll send you a booklet for the asking). It has a fine Rapid Rectilinear lens and costs only $30.

Illustrated catalog sent free on request.



The Semi-Automatic winds its own film; takes pictures 2½ x 4¼. Price $30.

So—now—it's easy to get good pictures

ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM

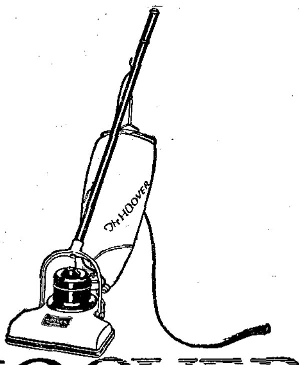
Emergency Coupon—Use only if your dealer cannot supply you.

ANSCO PHOTOPRODUCTS, INC.,
Binghamton, N. Y.
Please send me the items checked. I enclose $............
☐ One Ready-Set camera. Price $13.50.
☐ One Semi-Automatic camera. Price $30.00.
☐ Four rolls (or proportionate number if size is 3¼ x 4¼ or larger) of Ansco Speedex Film. Price $1.00.

Name..............................
Address..............................
Size of film....No.....Cam. Model.........
L. D. 3-28

"Yes, rugs must be beaten regularly"

DIRT—*dangerous, destructive dirt!*—is being found in rugs that were thought to be clean. A simple test—which you, too, can make* . . . . is proving that *rugs must be beaten* if the embedded sharp-edged dirt which cuts rug nap is to be *thoroughly* removed. As a result, The Hoover is the largest selling electric cleaner! For The Hoover BEATS . . . keeping rugs immaculate. The Hoover Sweeps, easily and quickly. The Hoover Air-cleans, even to dusting, *dustlessly*, its remarkable new attachments serving your every need. Yes, The Hoover is the *complete home-cleaning servant*. And your Authorized Hoover Dealer will deliver one, complete with attachments, for only $6.25 down.



The HOOVER

It BEATS ··· as it Sweeps as it Cleans

**To prove rugs need beating:*
Turn over a corner of a rug; with the handle of an ordinary table-knife, or something of equal weight, give the under or warp side 15 to 25 sharp *taps* and watch the dirt dance out from the nap depths onto a piece of paper. Feel the destructive character of this grit. *This is the dirt only beating will dislodge.* Correct use of The Hoover causes this embedded dirt to be *vibrated* to the surface by the rapid, gentle *tapping* of the Hoover brush, as powerful suction lifts the rug from the floor and draws all the dirt into the dust-tight bag.

THE HOOVER COMPANY, NORTH CANTON, OHIO
The oldest and largest maker of electric cleaners • The Hoover is also made in Canada, at Hamilton, Ontario

went as a member with the Washington crew to Poughkeepsie in 1913 and learned a lot. He learned more watching Wisconsin's crews working on the lake at Madison.

But in spite of his love of rowing, Leader was only three years in the shell at Washington, as he played both football and baseball. He was pitcher on the team which swept to a championship on the Pacific coast, and was offered a major league trial because of his coolness and his terrific speed. Football fans still declare on the coast that Leader was one of the greatest ends they ever saw, being fast, clever, almost an instinctive player.

Gil Dobie, now at Cornell, was the football coach, and from him, altho he does not follow the same methods, Leader obtained his knowledge of coaching.

"I wish," Leader remarked, "I had gone in for football coaching instead of rowing when I started. I had learned football under a master, but all we knew of rowing we learned ourselves."

The "all" Leader referred to consisted of two great victories over California and a near revolution in rowing style.

Yale had imported British rowing teachers, had tried to develop a stroke, had changed coaches repeatedly until finally, in 1922, Leader was engaged. At that time, as Mr. Fullerton recalls:

Leader had been practising law in Seattle for three years, coaching the crew between times, and startling the rowing world with his revolutionary methods.

When Leader went to Yale he picked his crew without inquiring whether they belonged to fraternities or had social or other influence. He was looking for workers, men who would row and work for the crew.

In his first year the Yale varsity was not beaten and the basis of the greatest crew that was ever assembled was laid. In 1924 the Yale crew, using the Washington stroke (which is the Leader stroke), accomplished a marvel which was declared to be an impossibility in rowing. Not only did he keep the crew in perfect condition for one month longer than any college crew ever has been kept, but, rowing the mile and a half, the two miles, three miles, and four miles, his crew won eight races.

The crew broke the Olympic record, and would have smashed two more distance records but for rowing in heavy winds. Better than that, Leader finished with the men stronger, in better physical and mental condition, than at any time during the season. He kept the crew in perfect form and won a race immediately after every man in the boat had been through his final examinations with honors.

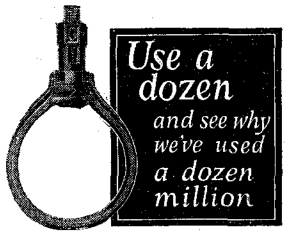
I asked him who was the star of the crew. "We haven't any—that's the reason it is a great crew," he said simply.

"A crew is eight men working as one. You can not build a crew or any team around one man successfully; every one must do his part.

"They must have confidence in each other, and be in perfect condition. While condition counts a great deal, after all the secret of a successful crew, or a successful team of any kind, is the selection of the men.

"How do I handle men? Oh, any way! You can not handle any two men alike. You have to get acquainted with them, and

THERE'S a Grinnell Pipe Hanger for every purpose—every structural condition. They can now be bought by anyone. Our 120-page Pipe Hanger Catalog puts 40 years' practical experience into usable shape for you. Send for it today.


Use a dozen
and see why we've used a dozen million

GRINNELL
Adjustable
PIPE HANGERS

McLaughlin's Key Question

THE *Leviathan* was twenty-four hours out of Southampton. Dawson ran his eye over the wireless news. One item caused him to start: "It is McLaughlin," he exclaimed, handing the printed sheet to his companion, a well-known consulting engineer.

"*The report was confirmed today that Edward McLaughlin, who is returning from Europe on the Leviathan, has resigned as President of the Amico Emulsion Company. Announcement of his future plans will be made on his arrival Thursday.*"

"If," said Dawson, with kindling eyes, "if we could only get him to head *our* Company, now that we've clinched the rights to the improved French process, we would surely turn the tables on his old concern and give them a taste of the competition that has driven us hard for ten years."

"Right! McLaughlin was the brains of your competition," replied the Consulting Engineer. "Why don't you get hold of him tonight? Lay everything before him. Offer him the presidency and *you* take the Chairmanship of the Board."

* * * * *

IN a sheltered corner of the main deck, after an hour's earnest discussion, McLaughlin gave Dawson his answer.

"With all due respect, Dawson, if you had ten French processes we couldn't work together. There's a basic difference in our business principles—a difference simple enough to explain but hard for men of your training to grasp. In that portfolio of plans for your new building I could find a dozen samples of what I call costly economy."

"You mean my plans and specifications are open to criticism?" gasped the Consulting Engineer.

"Perhaps so—perhaps not. But let me ask you one question—the key question I always ask myself. It is this—'Mack, would you buy this same thing if you had to make your living selling its performance against the performance of anything else on the market?'"

"Why, that bars you from ever buying anything on price," exclaimed Dawson.

"Most certainly it does," McLaughlin exploded. "But let's stop generalizing. Open that portfolio and 10-to-1 I'll show you from your blueprints how you plan to cheat your company and your stockholders!"

Dawson's eyes snapped. "Show him the heating system. Show him your engineering layout that saved us $4,000."

"No," demurred the Consulting Engineer, "you insisted on steam heat when I proposed to use hot water. Let's take power."

McLaughlin: "For a reason I'll tell you about in a minute, I would like to prove my point with Mr. Dawson's heating system. There you are," he exclaimed, stretching out the first blueprint. "Two stories, 140 x 400; no need to go any further. If you were selling heat to this plant instead of making your own heat, and were in competition with me and a hot water system, you wouldn't have a Chinaman's chance.

"I could give you better heat for $1,000 less per year and still make a bigger profit than you could with your low *first-cost* steam system. To save $4,000 on first cost you saddle your company with $1,000 extra expense a year forever."

"Why, that's plain as a pikestaff," laughed Dawson, turning to his Consulting Engineer. "Why didn't you illustrate it to me by a 'buying-heat,' 'selling-heat example' instead of all that stuff about 'heat losses,' 'flexibility,' 'frictional resistances' and 'B. T. U's'?"

Consulting Engineer: "Because I'm not McLaughlin. That faculty of making other people see what he sees is what makes McLaughlin McLauglin."

McLaughlin: "That's a mighty fine compliment, but I'd never have succeeded so easily if I had taken as my example power, machines or building construction, although the point is true just the same."

President (ruminating): "Always buy a thing as if you were going to sell its performance—it's a new idea."

McLaughlin: "To a great many men, yes, and that's why I am launching a company to sell heat on the largest scale ever undertaken in America. Even in Wall Street they were interested. I showed them how the Heat Utilization Committee of the National District Heating Association reported at the last meeting in Atlantic City that by actual comparison hot water heating saves 20 to 50% in fuel as against steam."

Consulting Engineer: "It does if you get the right system put in right."

McLaughlin: "I've got that licked. I've found one firm that sells as I buy—on performance. That's Grinnell Company."

* * * * *

FOR further information write today to Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 W. Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL COMPANY

Automatic Sprinkler Systems	Steam & Hot Water Heating Equipment	Humidifying and Drying Equipment	Fittings, Hangers and Valves	Pipe Bending, Welding, etc.	Power and Process Piping

If it's Industrial Piping, take it up with us

Raymond - Whitcomb
CRUISES
ROUND the WORLD
From New York, Oct. 10, 1925
From Los Angeles, Oct. 25
From San Francisco, Oct. 27
Most complete of world cruises—Japan, China, India, Java, Egypt, &c.; also Australia—never before cruised to. Brand-new Cunarder "Carinthia". $2,000 up 143 days

Summer Cruise to the
MEDITERRANEAN
Finest route ever planned. 30 cities in 13 countries—Rome, Venice, Naples, Athens, Cairo, &c. 53 days (New York–Cherbourg). 20,000-ton "Oronsay"—June 27, $675 & up.

From New York, June 30 for the
MIDNIGHT SUN
Iceland, Norway's Fjords, Sweden, Denmark, Holland. 37 days. Cunarder "Franconia"–$725 up.

SUMMER TOURS—*Europe, Alaska, National Parks, &c.—"Individual Travel Service" Abroad & at home.*

Send for booklets and "Guides"
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Executive Offices
Beacon St. cor. Park, Boston
New York Philadelphia
Chicago
San Francisco Los Angeles

Scotland first!
THE ROMANCE and beauty of Scotland belong to the Anglo-Saxon family—as much to England as to Scotland, and as much to America as to either.
Much of the best scenery in Great Britain is found along the two London Midland and Scottish Railway routes to Scotland. Travellers may journey north by one route and return by the other.
In the heart of Scotland stands Gleneagles Hotel — a palace worthy of Scotland and Scotland's guests.
L M S
Literature and advice from John Fairman, L M S Agent, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, or from any office of Thos. Cook & Son.

EUROPE Summer Sailings from Montreal or New York $775
England, Holland, Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, Riviera, France. Incl. $295 on steamers.
MENTOR TOURS, 75 E. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO

CALOX THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
Liberates oxygen —nature's germicide and purifier.
3 ASK YOUR DENTIST

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

have them get to know you, and, if they have confidence, then you understand each other—the rest is all work. That is where our crew last year was great—they trusted each other, every man knew every other man could be depended upon to do his best. They were a great crew."

"That," remarked one of the other coaches, sotto voce, "is the first bouquet he ever threw at a crew."

"What," I asked, "is the difference between Eastern and Western fellows? Do not the rich men's sons of the East make the coach's problem harder?"

"No," he replied. "The fact is the rich men's sons are liable to be harder workers than the poorer ones. They appreciate the necessity of discipline better.

"But the Western men are better men physically. I don't mean bigger, for last year's crew at Yale was the heaviest I ever coached. But they are stronger men physically, better conditioned, and can stand more.

"In the first place, they average more than a year older, sometimes two or more years older. The first varsity crew I had at Yale had only one man who was over twenty in it, and I think he was just past twenty-one. Out on the Coast the crews average about twenty-three years, and, of course, they are more fully developed. Besides that, they work—"

"But," I interrupted, "Yale men work, too. The figures show that 32 per cent. of them last year earned part or all of their expenses."

"Oh, yes!" he agreed. "They work, or earn money; but it is different. The Eastern men sell bonds, or tutor, or sell books, or wait on the table. Out our way the fellows go into the woods and fell trees, work in lumber-camps or in mines, or get jobs helping rig ships or build them. When they come back to school they are strong and fit, and in condition to stand anything. Rowing never hurts them."

"Does rowing prove injurious to many oarsmen?" I inquired.

"It does—in two ways," he admitted. "If a man works into condition properly, and goes off gradually, rowing is one of the best developers. But if he attempts hard rowing before he is in condition, or if he tries to drop off condition quickly, the result, too often, is physical injury.

"I think some Eastern crew coaches make a big mistake," he continued. "Winter lasts late here, and the men are prepared in the tank or on mechanical apparatus. As soon as the ice goes out of the rivers they have the crews out, and the work is different. The men are eager for real rowing, and are liable to do themselves harm before they know it. The wise coach has to restrain his men and work them into condition slowly. The time between the first actual rowing on water and the first race sometimes is too short for proper training of men. On the Coast, of course, we have not that difficulty with which to contend.

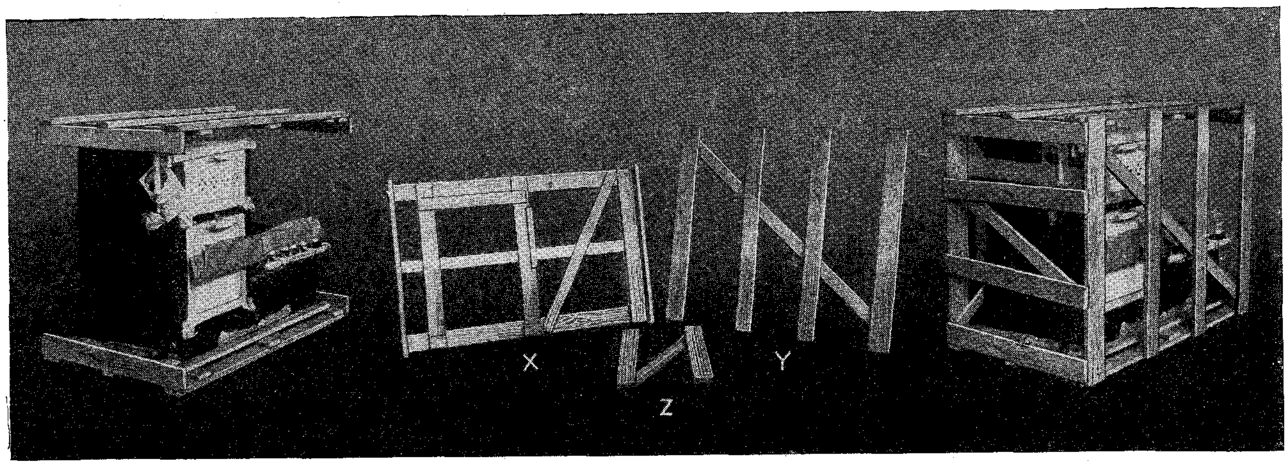
"There is another thing, too, many trainers overlook: that is, it is almost as dangerous for a man to quit athletics suddenly as to attempt without training to engage in a hard contest.

"After a man has been in athletics for several years his heart has developed and becomes larger in proportion to his muscles. He should reduce the amount of exercise gradually, and should continue some form of physical exercise until his heart and body are in accord all the time, or he will have injurious effects, in the shape of fat or in some other form. His heart may be too strong for the body, unless its activities are reduced gradually."

SIXTY HOUNDS IN A COYOTE HUNT

FOX-HUNTING, or even pursuing a properly flavored bag, with horses and hounds, may do very well for England and other ancient and effete localities, but down in Texas they are talking about a coyote hunt that produced real excitement. It happened near San Antonio; it is scheduled to happen again, and so Texans "who love to hear the deep-mouthed, mellow baying of hounds can gratify their desire" near home—and help rid the country of one of its chief pests at the same time. At a recent three-day meet of the Southwest Texas Wolf Hunters' Association, near Pleasanton, in Atascosa County, more than sixty dogs were entered and a dozen wolves were taken. The San Antonio *Express*, as quoted by the New York *Sun*, tells the story:

> The general headquarters and camp of the hunt were two miles southwest of Pleasanton, and the adjacent territory, practically all in raw state, for three days, resounded to the cries of chasing packs, interspersed from time to time with the sharp, staccato cries of battle when some coyote, brought to bay, snapt and cut its way to freedom or went down with the fangs of one or more of the pack at his throat.
>
> The packs were loosed in the early morning, right after the full breaking of daylight, and about 150 persons were present always when the hunt began. The hounds, all under leash, were loosed simultaneously at the command of the master of hounds. The pack, facing from the camp into the dense mesquite, thorn brush and cactus growth, plunged instantly ahead. Within fifteen minutes without fail the strike was made.
>
> The country over which the hunt was made was thickly infested with coyotes, and in a brief time the dog pack would be divided into perhaps a half dozen smaller packs, each chasing a wolf. Sometimes the wolves run in pairs. This, of course, until the pack presses to within a few feet, when each wolf makes a dash for itself. And because of the area, which is thickly set with brush, a wolf might dodge around with the pack not more than twenty yards from its heels and still be for the most of the time unseen.
>
> The catch comes when the wolf is worn out, for a dog can usually hold to the chase longer than the wolf, or else when two or more dogs converge on their quarry and seize it. Sometimes a keen, fighting dog overtakes a wolf and gives single-handed battle. Occasionally a kill is thus made, but for the most part the keen, cutting fangs of the wolf snap the way to freedom, leaving a mangled dog. In the recent hunt a dog belonging to Dr. W. R. Newton battled alone with a wolf, according to several eye-witnesses, and after being snapt and cut badly around the head, got a grip on the throat of the wolf and killed it.
>
> Every coyote, which is only the smaller species of the wolf of which the lobo, the gray, the timber and the black are other species, caught in the Pleasanton hunt,



From the nature of its product, the stove industry has a different crating problem. The illustration above shows how a Weyerhaeuser engineer solved the problem for one manufacturer. "X" shows the top and bottom section; "Y" the side section; and "Z" the end section. Two of each of these sections, made on jigs in the carpenter shop, are required. The picture on the left shows the stove with top and bottom sections, while the picture at the right shows the completed crate.

What Scientific Crating Has Done for the Stove Industry

THE two final and tangible results that Weyerhaeuser crating engineers have accomplished for the stove industry, in which all business men will be interested, are: lessened breakage in shipments; and marked savings in packing and carriage charges.

These results have been attained by:

An average reduction in lumber consumption of 11.3%.

An average reduction in weight of 7.5 lbs. per crate, which has lowered freight costs.

Stronger crates, which have lessened breakage and damage claims.

Standardization of designs and sizes.

Reduction in labor costs.

Reduction in lumber storage and factory floor space.

Here is, furthermore, a striking instance of practical conservation, for the elimination of lumber waste in the shipping room is just as much a part of conserving our timber resources as the elimination of wasteful practices in lumber production.

MANUFACTURERS in many other lines of business have experienced similar results from this crating service. In practically every case where the engineers have been consulted they have been able to increase the efficiency of the crates and cut costs.

The service of Weyerhaeuser crating engineers is available for industrial concerns by appointment, without cost or obligation.

A booklet, "Better Crating," outlining the principles of scientific crate construction, will be sent free on request.

What stove manufacturers say about Weyerhaeuser Crating Service

Formerly two of our stoves, which are made in a total of 9 different sizes, were shipped in crates having 3 different widths, 2 heights and 9 lengths. Today these same stoves are shipped in crates having but one width, 2 heights and 6 lengths.

This has reduced the number of different sizes and lengths of crating lumber from 28 to 18. Only 16 different lengths are now used where 23 were required in the old crate.

The old crates for these 9 stoves were made of 18 sections and 162 loose pieces, besides blocking, while the new crates require 54 sections and no loose pieces except the blocking. All 54 of these sections are made in but 5 jigs.

This standardization of design and sizes of crates along with the fact that the crates are made up in sectional form has greatly simplified our crating operation and obtained for us a much better package.

NATIONAL STOVE CO. DIV.
R. E. Roth, *Assistant Supt.*

We have used almost the same design ever since your investigation and have extended its use to the balance of our product. The result has been that our transit breakage has been cut down very radically, thus giving much better service to our customers as well as eliminating a lot of troubles of our own.

We expect in time to have breakage almost eliminated and we can truthfully say that this is all a result of your investigation and preliminary design.

THE BECKWITH COMPANY
D. B. Gardner
Asst. Gen. Mgr. & Treasurer

* * *

Our Model A 441 Smoothtop Range, which we formerly shipped in two crates, is now being shipped in the single crate which you worked out. It effects a saving in lumber of around 25%, which naturally means a saving in packing costs.

In the packing of our Model A 968 RE Vulcan Range, the saving in lumber, due to the revised design of crate, amounts to approximately 10%.

WM. M. CRANE COMPANY
M. G. L. Harris
Purchasing Agent

* * *

Your engineer went into our crating room and designed a crate to handle our enameled gas ranges, which type of range, as you know, has been the source of considerable crating trouble for all stove manufacturers.

We were enabled by your engineer's efforts, although perhaps a little indirectly, to make a saving of approximately 30% in the cost of our crate, and we believe we now have a crate which is one of the best designed and most efficient gas range crates in the United States.

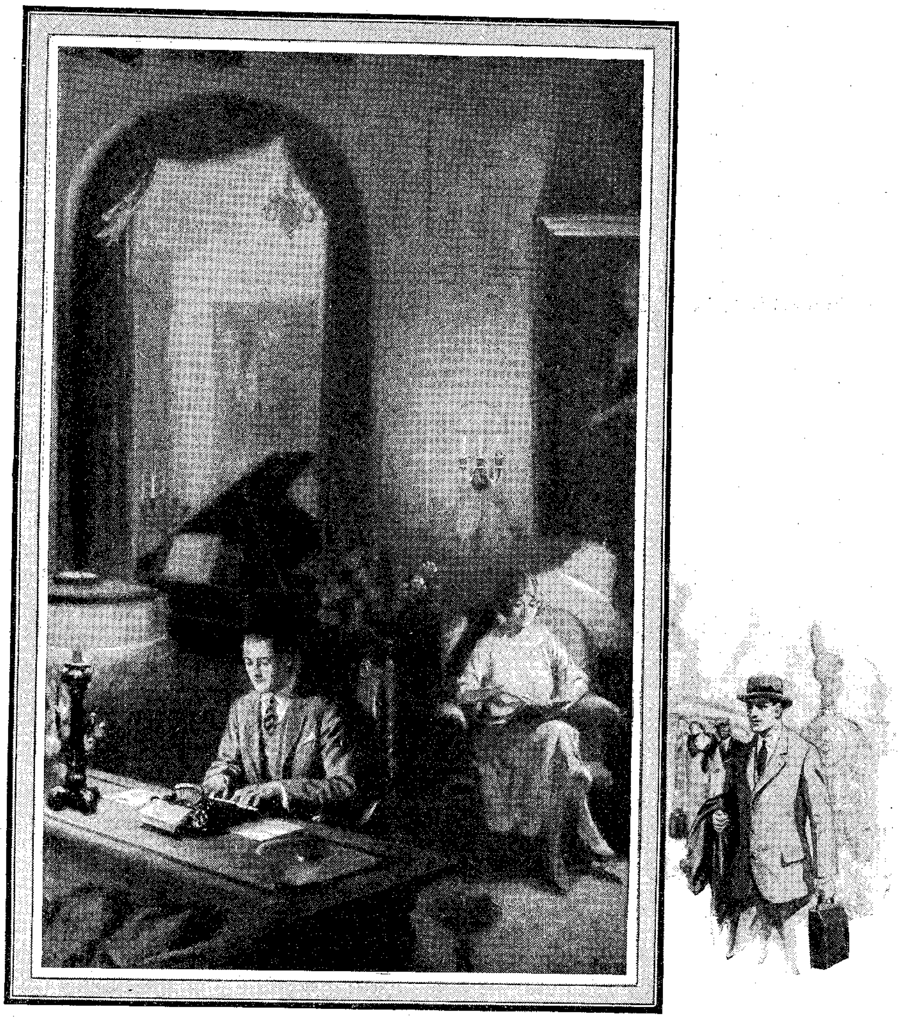
TAPPAN STOVE COMPANY
A. P. Tappan

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL • MINNESOTA

Producers for industry of pattern and flask lumber, factory grades for remanufacturing, lumber for boxing and crating, structural timbers for industrial building. And each of these items in the species and type of wood best suited for the purpose.

Also producers of Idaho Red Cedar poles for telephone and electric transmission lines.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago; 220 Broadway, New York; Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 2694 University Ave., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.



In fairness to your family and yourself

OF course you want your family to enjoy all the advantages of modern living. But, have you provided them with the modern way of writing?

Have you considered what a wonderful help a Remington Portable will be to that boy of yours, and what an invaluable training it will give him for his life's work—whatever it may be? Do you realize the many precious hours it will save for everybody in the home?

Wouldn't it be worth a great deal to you to have this always ready helper on hand to take care of your personal writing? Countless homes now find the Remington Portable indispensable, and we are sure that yours is no exception.

The Remington Portable is the choice of most people the world over, because it has every feature common to the big machines, is easy to operate, does beautiful work always, is compact, and carries its table on its back.

Sold everywhere. Easy payment terms if desired. Write today for illustrated "For You, For Everybody."

We believe we make the best typewriter ribbon in the world — and its name is PARAGON

Address Department 62
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY
374 Broadway, New York

Remington Portable

THE RECOGNIZED LEADER IN SALES AND POPULARITY

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

was a well-fed, strong fighting animal. The coyotes are as heavy and large almost as the dogs that hunt them, and they survive because it takes mass or pack action by the dogs to overcome them. The coyote ordinarily makes a "monkey" out of the individual dog.

Many tales were told during the hunt of speed and fighting heart of dogs. For dogs, as soldiers, have their shining lights and humdrums. Some of them just went into the fight and did their best, taking whatever punishment they had to, while others took it all out in yelping around while others did the fighting. Some dogs were known to be in two kills in one morning while others were mouthing around the scene of battle, lacking courage to go in. And yet a dog that doesn't go into the fight quickly at one time may go in readily enough at another time.

There is an "atmosphere" about the hunt and its attendant pictures that appeals to many. The early-morning scene around the fires at the camp, the dogs feeding, their straining at the leash when they realize the start is near, the resonant "mouthing" of the pack, the comradery of men that hunt together—all of it are parts of the thrill one gets.

THE "FATHER OF MODERN FOOTBALL" AND OF THE "DAILY DOZEN"

IN the old days, long before college football profits ran into the millions of dollars, Walter Camp, then known as the "Cæsar of Football" at Yale, stood before a gathering of the University's athletic heads, and announced that he had managed to save $135,000 out of the football receipts. The vastness of the sum, for those days, astounded them. Mr. Camp then proceeded to unfold ambitious plans for a great football arena, the Yale Bowl, a new boathouse adequately equipped, and a new athletic field. The huge sum of money that, without advertising the fact, he had saved, the revolutionary dimensions of his ideas, raised opposition, and his plans were finally realized by other men. But he became and remains, as commentators throughout the country declared when the press carried the news of his sudden death on March 14, perhaps the foremost exponent of popular athletics in American history. His syndicated daily newspaper department of athletic comment, his books, his magazine articles, and his widely advertised series of exercises called "The Daily Dozen," are hints of the extent of his influence. Nevertheless, he never wandered far from Yale, where, in the words of a New Haven correspondent, "he belonged to the Second Heroic Age" of the University's history. The first age is classified as that of the "founders and great scholars," the second is that of "the athletic heroes of the old college," and Mr. Camp is called "the last of these old Romans, whose like will probably never again appear in Yale's history." The correspondent, Albert H. Barclay, telegraphs a brief but well-

Springfield, Missouri

rounded biography from New Haven, home of Camp's Yale, to Boston, city of Harvard, the traditional rival. His report appears in the Boston *Globe:*

Camp was essentially an athletic hero, and as such had only one equal, "Bob" Cook, the founder of Yale rowing. Great as Cook was in rowing, equally great was Camp in football. And yet these two men were totally unlike.

Cook was essentially an old Roman, stern, severe and just, and never seeking or claiming credit for any one except for Yale. Camp was a diplomat, suave, genial, a rare conversationalist but susceptible to flattery. He loved the limelight just as Cook shunned it. Both loved Yale and gave a good part of their lives to serve Yale.

Cook's name will live as long as American college boys pull an oar. He created a style of rowing that will never change, because it was founded upon fundamental principles, worked out through generations of English college rowing.

Walter Camp in football was much more of an inventor than Cook was in rowing. Camp took a game that was so crude that it could not possibly be recognized as the predecessor of modern football and made it over into a game of strategy, scientifically balanced as between offense and defense.

Into it he put new ideas from his resourceful mind, all the time carefully and shrewdly keeping to himself the whys and wherefores of these ideas. For ten years he stood alone as a creator and originator of modern football, and Yale triumphed. Then slowly but surely other genii rose up in this greatest of all modern games.

Lorin F. Deland conceived the flying wedge, adopted from the game of war. Camp hurled a single sturdy guard into the flying wedge, broke it and sent a half-back through the opening to tackle the runner. He had solved the defense before the new offense ever got under way.

Camp was essentially "a good listener." He could carry on one of the most general and diversified conversations that any man ever heard and never disclose a suggestion of his own theories of football, and at the same time get all the other fellow's ideas. Nothing ever happened in football that he did not see, and if it had any merit he made use of it. He followed the game 365 days each year.

He was the first great "scout" in football. He learned and used this trick for years before Yale's rivals ever realized that half of the battle lay in knowing the other fellow's game.

Each year he was just one stride ahead of the other fellow. He held this lead for Yale until Yale men themselves broke Camp's stride.

First, Alonzo Stagg, '88, went to Chicago and began to teach "inside" Yale football. Then George Woodruff,' 89, went to Pennsylvania and soon brought out the "guards back." Harry Williams, '91, followed and taught West Point the "tackles back." The whole country turned to Yale for football coaches.

It looked as tho the wizardry of Walter Camp was broken. Old Yale men who learned and played under Camp charged these Yale men who went to other colleges and taught football with being traitors to the cause and called them "pariahs." But this did not stop the secession from the ranks.

Yale was becoming too big and football too absorbing to the college world to keep secrets forever. And yet for twenty

All you long for

Health, Happiness, Success are the Reward of Internal Cleanliness

THE things that mean most in life—social position, financial independence, personal attractiveness—are seldom gained without health. But health cannot be preserved without internal cleanliness—thorough elimination of waste, day by day. Hence, internal cleanliness is literally the foundation upon which happiness and enjoyment of life are based.

Medical science has pointed out the dangers that result from faulty elimination. "Many bodily and mental ills arise from this condition," says a noted authority. "Dizziness, headache, insomnia, complexion troubles and excessive nervousness have their almost certain origin in clogging of the intestine." Thus, mental and physical abilities are impaired. As this clogging becomes chronic, more serious conditions appear, until you are the victim of some grave organic disease.

How to Maintain Internal Cleanliness

Leading physicians advise against the habitual use of laxatives and cathartics. "They do not overcome faulty elimination," says an eminent specialist, "but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury."

Medical authorities have found in the Nujol lubrication treatment the best means of overcoming faulty elimination. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, softens and lubricates the food waste, thus hastening its passage through and out of the body. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and does not cause distress. Like pure water it is harmless. Nujol is prescribed by physicians and is used in leading hospitals all over the world.

Remember, if you wish to enjoy continued health and happiness you must maintain internal cleanliness. Take Nujol as regularly as you wash your face or brush your teeth. Nujol makes internal cleanliness a habit—the healthiest habit in the world. For sale by all druggists. Made by Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).

Nujol
Nujol

"Regular as Clockwork"

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For Internal Cleanliness

Tested and approved by the Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health

4-DAY TRIAL FREE!

Nujol, Room 830-Z, 7 Hanover Sq., N. Y.

For this coupon and 10c (stamps or coin) to cover packing and postage, send trial bottle and 16-page booklet, "Internal Cleanliness". (For booklet only, check here ☐ and send without money.)

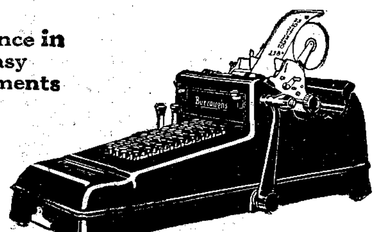
Name ....

Address ....

Only $10 Down Buys

This
Fully Guaranteed Used
Burroughs Adding Machine

Balance in easy Payments



This is a standard Burroughs Machine used in banks, offices and stores everywhere. It has been completely overhauled and worn parts replaced. It is guaranteed for the same period as a new machine.

Take advantage of this remarkable offer today—pay only $10 down and let the machine pay its way in your business. Total cash price only $100.

Other styles and sizes in leading makes of figuring machines.

Mail This Today

General Adding Machine Exchange
6819 Second Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

Please send me information about this special guaranteed Burroughs Adding Machine.

Name____________________

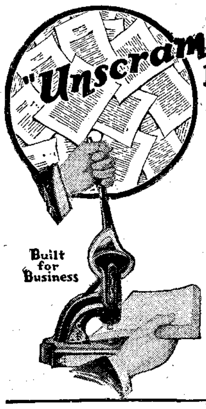
Business____________________

Address____________________

PATENTS. Write for Guide Books and "RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of your invention for Inspection and Instructions Free. Terms reasonable. Prompt Attention.
759 9TH VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Art Collector's Den
He fastens up his rare prints and unframed pictures with
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
and all his heavier articles with
Moore Push-less Hangers
"The Hanger with the Twist"
10c pkts. Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Unscramble" those Important Papers!



It's so easy to keep together those valuable records, papers, vouchers, etc., with a "CHALLENGE" Eyelet Press in your office. Just a stroke of the handle backward and forward and from 2 to 50 sheets of legal cap are securely fastened.

The "CHALLENGE" is the only machine that removes its own eyelets. How convenient, should you desire to remove or insert additional matter. Yet this fastening can be made *absolutely secure* against removal or substitution of a single sheet.

No. 1, capacity 50 sheets, $10.
No. 2, capacity 100 sheets, $30.

At your Stationer's—or write
EDW. L. SIBLEY MFG. CO.
Incorporated
Bennington, Vermont
Interesting Circular upon request

Start the Day Right with
ENO's
FRUIT SALT-DERIVATIVE COMPOUND

—first thing in the morning take ENO's—World-famous *Laxative* Health-Drink

All Druggists:
75c, $1.25
Sales Agents:
Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc., New York
Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd. London, Eng.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

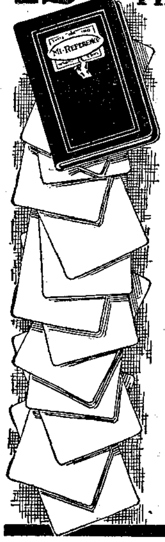
more years the wizardry of Walter Camp prevailed, and not only kept Yale football supreme, but dominated the football world. He practically made and dictated the rules of the game.

From 1876, when he entered Yale, to 1910, in other words, for practically a generation, he not only stood unchallenged as the Father of Football, but as the almost constant fountain-head whence came both plays and rules. For while others conceived and invented new ideas, Camp took them, refined and polished them off and made them over, or else legislated them out of the game.

He was a Cæsar in the football world, as this correspondent sees him, and—

> Like Cæsar, he fell from his throne, stabbed by the very men he had made great. By 1910 Yale was rapidly passing from the old college to a great university, traditions were failing, and the old gods were being shattered.
>
> It was whispered that Camp was claiming too much, that there were other men in New Haven who knew as much football as he did; others who had devised plays and never been given credit for them. And then there was another avenue for subtle attack.
>
> Away back in the early '90s Camp, who was a good business man, conceived the idea that football, which attracted the public, could and should pay the way for other college sports, that the receipts and disbursements of Yale College sports should be pooled, and that by running college sports on a business basis they could be made to pay, and that the constant passing of the hat for money to run sports among both undergraduates and graduates should be abolished.
>
> This idea was too revolutionary to spring on the happy-go-lucky college world. Hence Camp created at Yale the Yale Field Association. He became its head and its treasurer. He husbanded its funds, and for fifteen years no one, except a chosen few, knew that Yale athletics were making money.
>
> Then Camp began to unfold his plans, a great football arena, the Yale Bowl, a new boat-house, adequately equipped, and a new athletic field, and he then told Yale men that he had saved about $135,000 toward carrying out these plans.
>
> It was the beginning of the end of Walter Camp's supreme power in Yale athletics. He shared the fate that ungrateful republics usually bestow. There was the customary investigation. Whence this secret fund? Where did it come from, and why?
>
> He might have withstood the attack, but the investigation disclosed that Camp who was then a member of the faculty, "athletic adviser," had received some compensation for his services.
>
> No Yale coach had ever taken pay for his services. Camp had not been paid for coaching, but he had taken a modest sum, about a fifth or less of a present-day coach, for his services as treasurer and manager of Yale athletics and his job on the faculty.
>
> Then, too, he had written books and articles for magazines and papers, and he had made money out of his football knowledge. Several hundred other Yale men were receiving pay by this time, for coaching and writing on football. But this was overlooked. They were after Camp.
>
> The break came when "Fred" Daly

12 FORMS FOR PERSONAL FINANCIAL RECORDS



Never before has there been a book of personal financial record so complete as MI-REFERENCE. Twelve simple, accurate records, easily kept, show every detail—precise figures—and exact dates of all transactions.

MI-REFERENCE

Gives you the detailed information regarding your bonds, stocks, mortgages, real estate and other income producing property in concise and easily accessible form. It is an indispensable aid in making out your income tax returns.

MI-REFERENCE is a handsome, handy ½"-ring loose-leaf book, with 100 sheets. Price $5 for flexible leatherette cover handsomely embossed; or $10 for genuine Russian Leather 1"-ring and 200 sheets with special index tabs. Additional forms furnished as needed at 3c each. See your dealer or write us direct. Name lettered in gold 50c extra.

Pfening & Snyder, Inc.
Dept. 23 Columbus, Ohio

CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT
by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many happy quotations. Cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.08.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

For the June Bride

Each particular detail of your wedding, whether quietly at home or an elaborate church function, is brilliantly described in the one comprehensive authority—"The Blue Book of Social Usage"—

ETIQUETTE
In Society, in Business, in Politics, at Home
By Emily Post

639 pages, besides 16 full-page illustrations of table settings, etc., with frontispiece of a "Bride's Bouquet." Crown 8vo. *Cloth*, $4, *net; full leather*, $7.50, *net; postage*, 18c *extra*. All Bookstores, or
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRACTICAL RADIO
Fourth Edition—Revised and Enlarged
By Henry Smith Williams, M.D., LL.D.

To know all that there is to be known about radio—fundamental principles—how radio outfits are made—new styles of equipment—you should read this standard text-book. 157 pictures of radio apparatus. 439 pages, including glossological index and official list of broadcasting stations as of February 11, 1924.

12mo. Cloth, $1.75, net; $1.87, postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Something New!
THE STANDARD
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE
BOOK
With Celluloid Work Leaf

A book of 50 true Cross-Word Puzzles. Some are for beginners. Others for advanced puzzlists.

ALL THE WORDS IN THESE PUZZLES ARE IN THE ONE SIMPLE ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY OF THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, from which the Cross-Word Puzzles were compiled by Charles E. Funk.

In this fascinating puzzle book is a page-size transparent celluloid leaf which you can lay on the puzzle diagrams and work out the answers without writing and erasing in the book. You can also use it over and over in making your own puzzles on any of the fifty diagrams in the book.

Size, 7 inches square. Cloth $1.00, net; $1.08, post-paid
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

was captain in 1910 and "Ted" Coy was field coach. Camp was deposed forever as the adviser and director of Yale football. Yale's rivals chuckled, while a little group of Yale men proceeded to smash the system that Walter Camp had built up through a quarter of a century of labor and sacrifice on his part.

Within two years, however, Yale was paying Yale men twice as much for coaching as Camp ever received for all his services, and Yale football was on that "sure and certain downward course it pursued until the past two seasons." The New Haven writer continues:

Percy Haughton's genius asserted itself and won for Harvard, largely, as Yale men believe, because of Yale's weakness.

Such, briefly, is the outline of what Walter Camp did for football at Yale, and the reward he received. Like all men who succeed he was not invulnerable to criticism. But the sad part of the attack upon Walter Camp by his own college was that it came from an insignificant minority.

While Walter Camp will always be known as the father of modern football, this was only a small part of his many achievements. In college he played on six varsity football teams, and captained two. He played on four varsity baseball teams, and refused the captaincy of one when he was in the Yale Medical School; he rowed on his class crew, with H. W. Slocum, he represented Yale in the first intercollegiate tennis tournament, and as a member of the varsity track-team won the high hurdles and second place in the quarter-mile run.

For a quarter of a century he was Yale's spokesman and last word in all athletic arrangements and controversies with other colleges. He originated the intercollegiate football-rules committee, on which he served up to the very hour of his death, and wrote almost every rule the game has had for more than a generation. All of Yale's graduates have only twice united in giving to one of their number a loving cup for long service. One was given to "Bob" Cook, the other to Walter Camp.

After two years in the Yale Medical School, Camp decided he was not cut out for a physician and entered business in New York. In 1883 he entered the employ of the New Haven Clock Company, one of New Haven's oldest and largest industries, of which he became treasurer and general manager, and in 1903 president, which office he filled until a year ago, when he was made chairman of its board of directors.

He served the city of New Haven in many ways, and on many committees and boards. He wrote books on football and almost every other sport, a book on bridge, countless articles for magazines and newspapers, edited several athletic histories, wrote several books on Yale, many short stories for boys, and one or two novels.

When the war came he offered his services to the Government and was made an athletic adviser and director in the Air Service and in the Navy Department, and given the rank of major.

At the same time he began a crusade to get business men and government officials to "keep fit." He originated his famous "daily dozen," and soon had groups of executives in almost every city, and members of the Cabinet and other government officials, taking these exercises.

When the war was over he kept pounding away on his "daily dozen," he put them on the stage and into phonograph records. He was probably more proud of this work than of all his football glories.

A Woman
is as *Young*
as She –

A flexible shoe for your flexible foot

The flexible arch of the Cantilever Shoe curves up to fit the exact contour of the foot arch. It gives restful support while it allows the foot muscles to grow strong and self-supporting through exercise. The idea is based upon Nature's sound principles.

Your foot is thoroughly at ease in the Cantilever Shoe. Circulation is not impeded. Modishly rounded toes, graceful, natural lines and scientifically placed heels all contribute to the wonderful comfort of the Cantilever. It will add foot-comfort to your other luxuries, spring to your step, grace to your bearing. It will make every day more worth living. See if it doesn't!

Is it because women's interests and activities have broadened in our generation that many of them keep their youth longer? It would seem so.

One rarely sees an active woman with tired, shoe-bound feet. For, when you cramp your feet, you cramp your activities. Then you *do* grow old. That is what a prominent doctor meant when he said, "You are as old as your feet."

Mrs. A.G.C. of Del Monte, Cal., discovered how flexible shoes, shaped like the natural foot, can give one the feeling of youth. After years of poor health, she began to wear Cantilever Shoes. She writes as follows: "In a month I could walk without feeling my way, as it were, and before I realized it, I was my usual active self again, doing all my housework, playing tennis, dancing, swimming, hiking. Oh, I just forgot I had feet."

In the column at the left you will find reasons why comfortable Cantilever Shoes help you to stay young.

Go to one of the stores below or write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 414 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a more conveniently located Cantilever agency.

Cantilever Shoe

Cantilever Stores—Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—955½ Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (opp. Chicago Theatre)
Chicago—1050 Leland (near Broadway)
Chicago—6410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Medical Arts Bldg.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—2038 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Fresno—The Bootery
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—E. H. Britton
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (Second floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
New York—2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
New York—13 John St. (Bet. B'way and Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—4 Lexington Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Agencies in 441 other cities
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—219 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., Cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

The FLORSHEIM SHOE

The Florsheim crest on the sole means value for what you pay—fine style—best quality—long service—your assurance of money well invested.

THE RUGBY ~ *Style* M-169

Most Styles $10 Booklet "Styles of the Times" on Request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY
Manufacturers ~ CHICAGO

For the man ~ *who cares*

Mabel Wagnalls' Fascinating New Book—

OPERA AND ITS STARS

THE critics are enthusiastic in praise of "Opera and Its Stars."

The New York *Evening Post* declares "it is by **A CAREFUL BLENDING OF BRIMSTONE AND STARDUST WITH A LITTLE HUMOR** that Mabel Wagnalls has achieved such rare perfection of imagery and description . . . **Her description of each opera carries the reader to the actual performance; reveals to him the story as it is sung and enacted on the stage and woven into the music of the orchestra, and projected into the soul of the audience."**

* * *

"Not satisfied in merely introducing the reader to the opera, **MISS WAGNALLS SECURED AN INTERVIEW BEFORE EACH PERFORMANCE WITH THE STAR MOST FAMED IN THE LEADING ROLE,** that the reader might better appreciate each singer as she donned the personality of the character in the opera.

"We doubt if many interviewers would have been as successful as Miss Wagnalls in securing these intimate glimpses of stars of such immortal fame as **Galli-Curci, Jeritza, Farrar, Hempel, Eames, Lehmann, Sembrich, Nordica, Melba, Calvé, etc."**

* * *

The New York *World* regards it as **"a MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOK,"** and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says that Miss Wagnalls "teaches without letting her reader know that he is being taught."

© Underwood & Underwood Studios, N. Y.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Call* labels it **"AS ENGROSSING AS FICTION,"** . . . the book **"SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF EVERY OPERA GOER."** . . . **"IT IS A SIN AGAINST MUSIC NOT TO HAVE READ THE BOOK."** The *Call* also suggests that the book should be beside every phonograph. "You will appreciate your records better and so will your guests, after a perusal."

SOCIAL ASPECT

The Washington *Post* calls it **"A MINE OF INFORMATION** that one must at least be acquainted with in order to take part in dinner-table conversation and other gatherings where the degree of culture one possesses is indicated by knowledge of such current topics."

PRAISED IN THE SOUTH

The Atlanta *Constitution* declares that "even those who love music and yet whose music education is slight will **FIND THIS VOLUME ONE OF REAL PLEASURE."**

OPERAS DESCRIBED

The seventeen operas described by Miss Wagnalls are: **Rigoletto, Pelleas et Melisande, Magic Flute, Butterfly, Semiramide, Orpheus and Eurydice, Flying Dutchman, Tosca, Aïda, Lakmé, Carmen, Huguenots, Werther, Lohengrin, Pagliacci, Faust, Hamlet.**

If you are fond of music, you will love this charming book. 425 pages. *Cloth 8vo. $3, net: $3.12, post-paid.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

SAVE THE WASTED KILOWATTS

WASTES in electrical systems and apparatus, responsible in some cases for enormous losses, are pointed out, with a view to saving money by stopping them, by E. S. Lincoln, a consulting engineer, writing in *Industrial Management* (New York). Electricity, Mr. Lincoln reminds us, provides the most convenient method of transmitting power, but electricity may be easily wasted if not properly used. Altho our most economical method of transmission, small losses occur in the conducting wires and in every piece of apparatus through which electricity passes. He goes on:

> The industries are interested in the economical generation and transmission of electric power as an important factor in reducing power costs. After electricity passes through the customer's meter, which determines the quantity used, it is subjected to many unnecessary losses in the average factory. These losses will depend upon the design of the system, its condition, and the method of operation.
>
> Poor design means insufficient copper for conducting the electricity throughout the plant, the installation of larger apparatus than necessary, especially motors, and the improper arrangement of circuits.
>
> An electrical system that has not been properly maintained and is in poor condition will not operate efficiently, but of more importance than economy is its life and fire hazard. The method of operation of the electrical system will have a direct bearing on the cost of power. This means the stopping of machinery when not in use, the turning "off" of lamps when not required.
>
> To better illustrate where savings may be made, the subject will be divided into three sections—design, care, and operation.
>
> The economical use of electricity requires a proper layout and first-class construction in the original installation of the system. This means the proper location of machinery and motors, grouped in such a way as to avoid the necessity of operating many machines when only a few are required. Motors should be operated at as near full load as possible, and so located that they may be easily inspected and tested. They should also be protected from mechanical injury, and away from dampness or chemical fumes.
>
> The distribution system should be as short as possible and contain sufficient copper to function without unnecessary losses. Proper construction calls for first-class mechanical work and the proper insulation of all conductors. Lightning circuits should be so laid out that lamps are not burned unnecessarily, and those required in the daytime should be separated from the regular lighting system. The design of the original or revised system will usually be a compromise between first cost and operating cost, and it is here that a competent consulting engineer will be of value.
>
> Proper maintenance of the electrical system should be insisted upon. Some of the most essential items are cleanliness, proper electrical contacts, proper lubrication, and the removal of any foreign matter. The wiring must be thoroughly insulated and protected from mechanical injury. The condition of the equipment effects

electrical economy in two ways. First, in the consumption of power, and second, in maintenance cost. Neglect will often cause shutdowns and the necessity of frequent replacements.

If the original system has been properly designed it will be an easy matter to operate the plant efficiently. Otherwise, a revision should be made. Machinery is often left in operation when not in production. This is also true of lighting. The waste of electrical energy for unnecessary lighting is enormous. It is difficult to train men to economize in the use of electricity, but if a system is once inaugurated and put in the hands of proper authority, economy will result.

What becomes of the electricity after it passes through the meter from which the bills are figured? In every plant there are four groups interested in possible economies of operation: the electrical department, the management, the directors and the stockholders. They should know that it is impossible to obtain reliable and efficient operation without providing for systematic and periodic tests and inspections in order that any unsatisfactory conditions thereby revealed may be remedied. Accurate and reliable electrical measuring instruments are a necessity.

In properly conducted testing work no 'leak' is too small to be ignored. For instance, with a rate of 3 cents per kilowatt-hour, a saving of one kilowatt means a saving of $72.00 per year for 300 days of 8 hours each. Saving 10 kilowatts under the same conditions amounts to $720.00, and so on.

Savings should be sought in connection with the distribution system and in the use of each and every particular piece of apparatus such as motors, generators, transformers, lamps, etc., for it must be constantly borne in mind that electrical equipment will generally operate at its highest efficiency when fully loaded.

The electric motor in the average industrial plant is the greatest consumer of power, and should be considered first. Like any mechanical equipment its period of usefulness and efficiency is directly dependent upon the care it receives. The average motor is designed so that it will carry the burden of a serious overload for a long time without giving any evidence that can be either seen or heard, until the rupture finally occurs. Then the damage is of a serious nature, demanding discontinuance of service while repairs are being made. Overloads can be prevented by periodically testing a motor under actual operating conditions.

Excessive friction, caused by faulty alinement or improper adjustment of belting, is frequently the cause of a large waste of energy. If the belt is too loose it will "slip," and if too tight it will produce abnormal friction causing undue power consumption and overheated bearings.

Underloading a direct-current motor merely means that it is operating inefficiently. When a motor is underloaded, an unnecessarily high rate is paid for power. In an alternating-current motor, underloading produces more serious waste, since in addition an underloaded alternating-current motor causes a lowering of power factor in the entire electrical system.

There is one and only one method of ascertaining motor-load conditions as they actually exist, and that is by means of careful and systematic tests made with accurate instruments. The cost of the power thus saved, or the increased production with approximately the same cost, in less than one year's time, may pay for all the testing and changes in the plant.

Another good economy may result from

Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

"My dear—this hardware is simply perfect"

IT CERTAINLY should be. French Doors are notoriously fussy about their hardware—in fact, nearly all doors are.

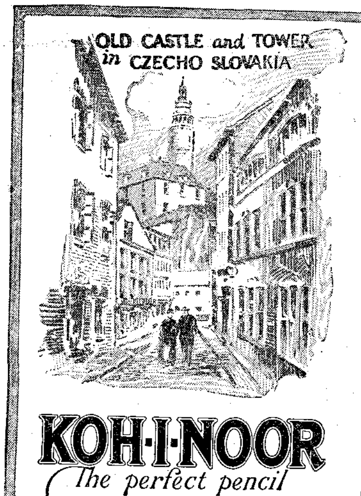
To suit their ideas of how hardware should work and yours of how it should look is no small responsibility. But how completely it is met by Good Hardware—Corbin.

Both in service and sightliness Corbin Hardware seems to sense one's slightest whim. Graciously, Corbin Hinges swing doors open for the breeze—Corbin Door Checks close them tightly against storm—Corbin Locks secure them firmly against intrusion.

Good Hardware does these things wherever used. Capable in office buildings, beautiful and useful in homes, impressive in public buildings and hotels, serviceable in factory, school and store, Good Hardware—Corbin—belongs on every good building and will be found on tens of thousands of them. It is a joy to live with.

A word from you will bring two booklets—"Locksets for French Doors" and "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware"—both extremely helpful.

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN CONNECTICUT
The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
New York Chicago Philadelphia


OLD CASTLE and TOWER in CZECHO SLOVAKIA

KOH-I-NOOR
The perfect pencil

There is no other **real** *pencil but the* "KOH-I-NOOR,"
—the tribute of an engineer.

In all professions "KOH-I-NOOR" is the choice. It means service, satisfaction, and economy.

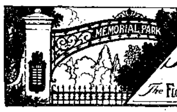
For *You* too there is a "KOH-I-NOOR." Try one and you'll know real pencil goodness.

Price 15c—2 for 25c.

KOH-I-NOOR PENCIL CO., Inc.
34 East 23rd St., New York
Factory Established 1790

17 Lead Degrees

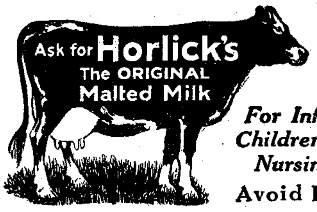
"*MEPHISTO" Copying Pencils—the choice of railroad men*



—GATEWAYS—FLAG STAFFS—
SUITABLE for MEMORIAL DRIVES, PARKS etc
MEMORIAL BRONZE TABLETS
— FREE SUGGESTIONS —
The FLOUR CITY ORNAMENTAL IRON Co.—MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

PATENTS Send sketch or model for preliminary examination. Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer
644 G Street Washington, D. C.

STUDY AT HOME
Directed by
The University of Chicago
Courses in English, History, Chemistry, Business, Mathematics, Education, Psychology, and 35 other subjects command credit toward a Bachelor degree. Begin any time. Address **63 Ellis Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.**



Safe Milk
For Infants, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers
Avoid Imitations

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
LOVERS OF COFFEE
THE COFFEE PROBLEM IS SOLVED!
A CUP OF HOT WATER
ONE TEASPOONFUL OF
G. Washington's
DELICIOUS INSTANT COFFEE
SUGAR AND CREAM TO TASTE.
EACH CUP TO ORDER AT TIME OF SERVICE
WITHOUT TROUBLE OR FAILURE.
UNIFORM QUALITY GUARANTEED.
Send 10c for Special Trial Size
Recipe Booklet Free
G. WASHINGTON COFFEE REFINING CO.
522 Fifth Avenue New York

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the proper use of the incandescent lamp. This simply means the use of the proper lamp, with a proper reflection in the right place, burning only when necessary.

The saving of any one particular lamp is comparatively small, but electricity for lighting is usually sold at a higher rate than power and for that reason the total saving may become large.

There are many cases where a group of lamps burn in broad daylight, simply because one lamp on that particular circuit is necessary for lighting a dark hallway. Lamps should be connected into circuit so that they can be burned separately or in groups as required.

In another case it cost $250 to light a machine-shop during the year. By thoroughly cleaning the windows in this shop and whitening the walls and ceiling this excessive bill was practically eliminated.

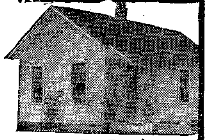
Another important item is in keeping lamps and reflectors thoroughly clean, as a small amount of dirt greatly reduces the light. This is the cause in many plants of using higher wattage lamps than are necessary, which is bad practise, because it wastes light, costs more to install, and the brilliance strains the eyesight of the operators. Insufficient illumination is also bad for the operators.

FINDING ONE'S WAY BY RADIO

RADIO has given eyes and ears to vessels heretofore blinded and deafened by blankets of fog, remarks John S. Conway, Deputy Commissioner of Lighthouses, in a "Research Narrative" prepared for the Engineering Foundation. For the first time in marine history, he points out, the navigator has a means of obtaining accurate bearings on invisible objects. When fog blankets the sea, Mr. Conway says, visibility is gone and sound is deficient in directive properties. Development of radio has overcome the perils. The directive property of the loop, or coil, antenna dates back to Hertz in 1888. Other physicists have produced the radiogoniometer, radio-direction finder, or radio compass—the term most frequently used in this country. It is not self-setting, but must be adjusted by trial. He goes on:

> Several types of radio compass have been perfected, differing in appearance, but depending upon the same principles. One has an outside coil mounted vertically on a spindle, rotatable in a horizontal plane, controlled by a hand wheel and fitted with a pointer.
>
> Another consists of two large fixt loops at right-angles to each other, connected to a small rotating coil on the operating panel. Each is provided with the usual radio receiving, detecting, adjusting, and tuning apparatus. The pointer may be placed over the ship's magnetic compass, thus giving at a glance the bearing of the radio signal station.
>
> As the coil and pointer are rotated, the maximum intensity of sound is heard when the plane of the coil coincides with the direction to a radio signal, and the intensity gradually diminishes, reaching a minimum when the plane of the coil is at right angles.

THIS ~~$3500~~ HOME FOR $2284
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
$478 5 ROOMS



FREE CATALOG with many other beautiful homes at $478 to $4,797—all at big savings. Garages $73 and up.
FREE CATALOG

LET us ship you direct from our mill all the materials complete for a **Sterling cut-to-fit home,** (not portable) and **save you four big profits** on lumber, hardware, mill-work and labor, besides a proved **20% saving** in waste. Substantially built and lasting. **Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back!**

Buying Direct Saves 1/3

ABOVE prices include everything complete—all lumber cut-to-fit (**highest grade only**), windows, doors, flooring, shingles, lath, glass, paints, varnish, putty, hardware, nails, molding, cupboards—everything plainly marked and easily assembled according to drawings and directions we furnish. **$2284 Home** includes double walls and floors. **$478 five-room house** includes single walls and floors; for double add $89.

International Mill & Timber Co.
2141 South Wenona Ave.
Bay City, Mich.

Cuticura Talcum
Unadulterated
Exquisitely Scented

HAY FEVER
Its Prevention and Cure
By WM. C. HOLLOPETER, M.D.
(*New and Revised Edition*)

Since the last edition of this book was published six years ago great advance has been made. We know that the emanations of vegetable matter actually cause hay fever, that different parts of the United States produce different pollen, so the treatment of hay fever in one portion will be different from the treatment in another. The West, North, and East, will call for a different immunizing process than that of the middle states, yet any one can prevent his annual suffering by selecting the proper anaphylactic reaction from inhaled atmospheric pollens. Hay fever is now successfully treated by immunizing the patient in advance of the attack, by the use of the same pollen that creates his trouble. The 4th edition now offered has been completely revised and enlarged and gives the results of the most modern and efficacious treatments.

Commence Treatment Now

Dr. Hollopeter is a well-known specialist who has had unusual success and any one who suffers from rose colds, sneezing spasms, asthma, or hay fever, should get this book immediately and carefully consider the immunizing treatment which, among other successful methods, is so carefully outlined.

8vo, cloth, 424 pages, illustrated. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.12
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

New Varieties of Roses

Varieties have increased so rapidly of late years that amateur rosarians will find particular interest in a new and revised (fourth) edition of H. H. Thomas' complete guide book entitled—

"THE ROSE BOOK"

Which goes into minute details as to what is to be done in the rose garden, contains descriptions of varieties, cultivated and wild, gives a monthly calendar of garden operations for the year, and warms the heart of the amateur rosarian with words of encouragement by visions of rose beauty still unattained.

The work is beautifully illustrated with eight direct-color photographs and forty engravings made from photographs of rose gardens and varieties of roses. If you are interested in rose culture, you will find this book both interesting and satisfying.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. 296 pages.
$3, net; $3.12, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Radio waves are accompanied by a magnetic force, which is horizontal and at right angles to the direction in which the waves are traveling.

Hence, when the coil is on edge to the wave, it is threaded by the maximal number of magnetic lines of force, and the amplified signal is heard at a maximum. Conversely, when the coil is broadside to the direction of the transmitting station, no magnetic lines of force thread the coil and therefore no current is induced in it and no sound is heard in the receivers. At intermediate positions the current induced in the coil varies in proportion to the angle between the plane of the coil and the wave front.

In the U. S. Lighthouse Service, important lighthouses and lightships are selected for equipment with automatic radio apparatus sending signals of definite characteristics during fog or thick weather. The mechanism has a timing switch driven by a small motor producing the signal at regular intervals. The antennas are the same as for ordinary radio communication.

The frequency is 300,000 cycles per second, the international standard for such signals, giving a wave length of 1,000 meters. The range of usefulness is from thirty to 100 miles, depending upon atmospherics and the sensitiveness of the receiving apparatus. Each station is assigned an identifying signal, a brief combination of dots or dashes repeated rapidly for a period, followed by a silent interval.

To determine the position of a vessel, the navigator rotates the coil of his radio compass until the maximum signal is heard, establishing the identity of the station. He then turns the coil until the minimum intensity is reached, which is generally used for determining direction because of its more accurate definition, the coil being at right angles to the direction from which the signal comes. The pointer shows the bearing within one degree of arc. The navigator needs no knowledge of radio telegraphy.

Vessels need no longer grope about in futile attempts to find each other or to locate lighthouses, Mr. Conway asserts in explaining the use of the radio fog signal. He continues:

The radio fog signal is valuable as a leading mark, to enable a vessel to make a lighthouse or lightship at the approach to a harbor. When two or more sending stations are within range of audibility, the intersection of the bearings may be laid down on a chart and the position of the vessel thus fixed. This system, for the first time in marine history, affords a practicable means by which a navigator may obtain accurate bearings on invisible objects. It will enable vessels to locate each other in fog when approaching or needing assistance.

Possibility of utilizing the directive element of radio signals for locating vessels in fog was early recognized by the Lighthouse Service, but application was dependent on improvement of the radio compass. After development of a more effective compass at the Bureau of Standards trials were carried out with a transmitting set at Navesink Lighthouse, New Jersey, and a radio compass on the lighthouse steamer *Tulip*.

Based on this combination of radio physics and engineering, this country was first to establish regular radio fog signal stations. Benefits from the fundamental researches of Faraday and Hertz continue to multiply, although at first of little more than academic interest.

"We're YOUR men when you need us"

Sell Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries? Sure we do. Because we know they can't be beat anywhere in the wide world.

But first of all, we're your men—here to help you get every nickel's worth of use out of your present battery. If your battery can be repaired, depend on us to repair it at a reasonable price.

But there are times when, in fairness to you, we are obliged to advise a new battery. Then we recommend a Willard.

We know the chances are a thousand to one against having to replace Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation. Your protection is ironclad, because if the battery does have to be reinsulated we will do it without charge.

You're safe against getting a shelf-worn battery, too, because Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries are Charged bone dry. TRADE MARK REGISTERED

One of us right in your neighborhood.

We service all makes and sell Willards

For better radio reception, use storage batteries

The Willard Battery men

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

END OF THE GOULD RAIL EMPIRE

THE IDEA THAT 1925 might produce more than one unexpected event in the railroad field is suggested to *The Wall Street News* by the railroad transaction that puts an end to the once great Gould rail empire. When the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island announced the acquisition of enough shares of the stock of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway to "enable us to control that company," editorial opinion at once leapt to the comment that the latter was the last of the "Gould roads." Gradually, piece by piece, the elements of the Gould system have been wrested from the descendants of Jay Gould. While Edwin Gould still retains some holdings in the "Cotton Belt," as the St. Louis Southwestern is familiarly called, the control passes to the Rock Island, a change which Mr. Gould welcomes as promoting "the true destiny of the road." In the last decade, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Missouri Pacific, the Western Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Wabash, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and now the Cotton Belt have been acquired by new interests. It is difficult, says the New York *Times*, to say how much railroad property was controlled by Jay Gould at any one time, since he was continually speculating in railroads, but it has been stated that at the beginning of 1881 Jay Gould personally controlled every important through railway route west and southwest of St. Louis, except the Atchison and the Atlantic and Pacific. As *The Times* tells the story of Jay Gould's railroad empire:

> It was in 1873 that he began his operation with Western railways. He became a director and member of the Executive Committee of Union Pacific in 1874, and in 1878 was credited with personal control of the railway. He bought up the Kansas Pacific in 1878 and the Denver Pacific in 1879, selling both of them to the Union Pacific. He got possession of the Missouri Pacific in 1879 through expenditure of $3,800,000 for the largest consolidated block of stock. The Wabash, the International and Great Northern, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Texas and Pacific and the Iron Mountain were acquired around the same time or subsequently.
>
> At a rough estimate the roads controlled by him, aside from the Erie, had a trackage of about 12,000 miles and a capitalization, very large for those days, of about $250,000,000. Naturally, Jay Gould's control was made effective by the investment of a much smaller amount of money.
>
> After 1884 Gould undertook to give up mere speculation in railways and to devote himself to managing what he already owned. He had at that time withdrawn entirely from the Erie and the Union Pacific. Nearly all of the railways which he managed came to grief afterward, largely as a result of the financial methods employed by Gould, but he was able to bequeath to his family at the time of his death a substantial interest in going transportation lines. From the time of his death to the present day, however, the Gould domination has slipt away in one company after another. The passing in 1917 of the Gould family's hold on Missouri Pacific marked the end of the "Gould railway system." The sale of the Cotton Belt road to the Rock Island marks the termination of hereditary "Gould control."

The St. Louis Southwestern, writes Edward Ruhfel in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "was the last remnant of a great railroad empire which stretched virtually from the Atlantic to the Pacific and which in its heyday included the great Rock Island system, the Missouri Pacific System, the Western Pacific, built at great expense as a competitor of the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande, and various others, not the least among them the great Erie." Jay Gould, recalls this writer, wanted to create a transcontinental railway system and to perpetuate a great family fortune. But his eldest son, George, who inherited the premiership of the family, while an able man and a good fighter, was not quite a genius enough to carry out his father's dream. "He had an unhappy knack of making enemies, and powerful enemies," like Harriman and the elder Morgan. Then—

> The troubled days of 1907 came, and Roosevelt's campaign against the malefactors of great wealth. The houses of cards went tumbling, and George Gould found himself in a tight hole. His money was spread all over the railroad map. He had alienated men who might have helped him through the panic, but he had to stand more or less alone. He could not avoid the inevitable. There were many railroad failures in the following years, and heavy sales of securities in a desperate endeavor to save the remainder. He saw one after another of his properties slipping away from him.

The Gould holdings in Erie went to the Morgan and First National group of bankers, and then to the Van Sweringens of Cleveland. After the Missouri Pacific entered into receivership it was reorganized with the Goulds out of it. The Gould control of Wabash and Rio Grande went much the same way, continues the writer in *The Eagle*.

So the Gould name is "all but wiped off the railway maps," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say of the railroad building and railroad dealing of the Goulds and the Harrimans, and of the new era which has followed them:

> Theirs was the golden age of railroading, but it came quickly to its sundown. Unquestionably their savage rate-wars, their financial manipulations, rebatings, preferential discriminations and other abuses led to the Western revolts against the railroads. They stirred up hatreds of the West against the East that endure to this day. The spectacular financial moves of the Drews, Fiskes and Goulds loosed the storm that had been gathering since the end of the Civil War.
>
> The Gould era was the heyday of the rail lobby, of rail passes by the bundle and of corruption in Legislatures that made railroads a byword and a hissing. There were sessions when rail lobbyists virtually ran State Legislatures. Colonel "Bill" Phelps, Missouri lobbyist for the Missouri Pacific, was one of these satraps. It was the Colonel who gave the late Senator William Joel Stone the name of "Gumshoe Bill," and in describing Stone's lobbying activities and extenuating himself declared "Old Gumshoe" also "sucked eggs," but was crafty enough always to "hide the shells."
>
> Finally the roads "sucked" too many "eggs." A wave of hostile legislation hit them. The "granger movement" of the 'seventies came. Once started, it was hard to stop. Politicians hunted the roads with shining snickersnees and tom-toms. The West's old grievance was against the mortgage-holding, money-lending East. Mixed with it now was a new hostility against Eastern rail barons. Demagogs danced on railway midriffs and walked into office on railroad necks. The nation began reforming the roads with an ax.
>
> Out of this came a sweeping change in the long-time American rail policy. Roads had been encouraged. They were now discouraged. The day of railroad freedom was done. The doctrine of "the public interest" emerged. Close behind it came Federal regulation. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act smashed the first great rail mergers. The country was afraid of these consolidations. In the panic of 1907, with legislative blows raining on them, the roads fell upon evil days.
>
> Gould and Harriman marked the beginning of our present rail problems. While theirs were great dreams, the evil they did lived after them to plague the country and its Congress. Yet as the last fragment of one of these dreams of the railroad Golden Age is wrested from the House of Gould we are turning to the mergers and consolidations that Jay Gould visioned as a solution of the rail question. What he and Harriman tried and were forbidden to do we are urging the roads to do now. It may be that they lived too soon.

Rock Island's purchase of control in the Cotton Belt—which was done by open purchases in the stock market over a period of several months—came as a surprize to Wall Street wiseacres who had been looking for a merger of the St. Louis Southwestern with other Southwestern roads, and of Rock Island with the Southern

Representative Offerings of

Bonds that Fit Specific Requirements

EACH GROUP DIVERSIFIED

If you are investing funds for a limited period—short-term issues, maturing within the next several years, are suggested:

Issue	*Maturity*
Government of the Argentine Nation 4¼s	8-25-1925
Empire Gas & Fuel Company (Delaware) 7s	5-1-1926
The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (Chicago) 6s	3-1-1927
West Penn Railways Co. Debenture 6½s	4-1-1927
Hearst Publications, Inc., 6½s	5-1-1928-33

Average yield about 5.25%

If you are selecting bonds to provide steady income year after year, long-term issues, such as these are suggested:

Birmingham Water Works Co. 5½s	10-1-1954
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 6s	1-1-1955
Long-Bell Lumber Company 6s	4-1-1943
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 5s	9-1-1953
Public Service Co. of Colorado 5½s	9-1-1954

Average yield about 5.74%

If you prefer bonds which have an active market and are prime collateral, issues such as those opposite are suggested:

Armour & Company of Delaware 5½s	1-1-1943
Commonwealth Edison Co. (Chicago) 5s	6-1-1943
Detroit City Gas Company 6s	7-1-1947
Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis) 5½s	2-1-1953
West Penn Power Company 5½s	10-1-1953

Average yield about 5.54%

If you are seeking investment among varied kinds of tax-exempt bonds, bonds of this character are suggested:

Chicago, Illinois, Improvement 4s	1931-43
Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Ohio Sewer 5s	1931-44
Los Angeles, Cal., Improvement 4s, 4½s and 4¾s	1931-53
St. Louis Joint Stock Land Bank 4½s	1-1-1955, Opt. 35
Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of San Francisco 5s	3-1-1954 Opt. 34

Average yield about 4.35%

If thorough diversification and good average income is your main purpose, a selection such as this is suggested:

Cudahy Packing Co. Debenture 5½s	10-1-1937
Hotel La Salle (Chicago) 5½s	2-1-1928-40
Illinois Power & Light Corp. 5½s	12-1-1954
Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Co. 5½s	8-1-1974
Toho Electric Power Co. Ltd., (Japan) 7s	3-15-1955

Average yield about 6.13%

ALL OF THESE BONDS *are issues which we have originated ourselves or jointly with associates, and which we recommend from thorough knowledge of the security behind them.*

APRIL ISSUE—Quarterly Guide to Safe Investments—NOW READY

BOND BUYERS like our Quarterly Investment Guide because it saves their time and gives reliable information helpful in deciding investment problems. It lists a great number and variety of bonds, classified so that the investor can readily make selections to fit requirements of marketability, industry, obligation, short or long term. The issues presented are so diversified as to give large investors, insurance companies, and banks, a range of selection adequate for their needs, and at the same time to provide amply for the requirements of the smaller investor. The current market position of various types of bonds and other timely bond topics are briefly discussed. WRITE FOR BOOKLET LD-35

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

CHICAGO
201 South La Salle St.

NEW YORK
14 Wall St.

PHILADELPHIA
111 South 15th St.

BOSTON
82 Devonshire St.

DETROIT
601 Griswold St.

MILWAUKEE
425 East Water St.

ST. LOUIS
319 North 4th St.

MINNEAPOLIS
610 Second Ave., S.

For
Tough
Beards
or
Tender Skins

YOU will find relief and comfort in a jar of Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It rapidly softens the toughest beard and prevents shaving irritation. Its exclusive properties soothe and cool the skin and heal troublesome little cuts. It leaves your skin soft, cool, invigorated and refreshed.

Thousands of men have told us that it makes shaving a pleasure—no longer a job to be dreaded.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send 50c. for the blue jar that contains six months of shaving comfort. Or send 2c. stamp for sample.

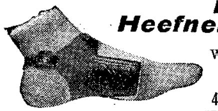
Frederick F. Ingram Co.
Established 1885
377 Tenth St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Also Windsor, Canada

Made particularly for tender skins

Ingram's
Therapeutic
Shaving Cream

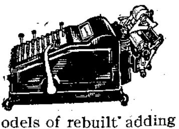
Square-Circle Academy, Summer Marine Camp, Osceola, Wis. (For Boys)
On the beautiful St. Croix (the Hudson of the West). In The Dalles Country. On the edge of Interstate Park, a step from Superior National Forest; 39 miles from Twin Cities. A million acres of fields and forest. 10,000 lakes, a hundred streams for a summer play-gr und. Motor-boating, Sailing, Canoeing, Fishing, Swimming, Woodcraft, Horseback riding, Great Lakes tour. Expert and adequate Supervision. Write Major W. P. MacLean, Director.

Save Your Feet
Stop those aggravating aches and pains. Don't exhaust your energy through hurting feet. Wear our
No Metal
Heefner Arch Support
(Fully Patented)
Write for free folder and testimonials from doctors and users.
Heefner Arch Support Co.
485 M. E. Tayler Bldg., Louisville, Ky.



$10 Down Puts this $300 Wales ADDING MACHINE in your store or office

Rebuilt Like New!
Total price only $118.00. This is only one of the many bargains listed in our large fully illustrated catalog.
9 Months to Pay!
We not only save you more than half--but give you 9 months to pay! We offer all makes and models of rebuilt adding machines on these liberal terms at rock bottom prices.
Fully Guaranteed All machines completely overhauled by experts in our big factory. All worn parts replaced We give you a written binding guarantee of perfect satisfaction or your money back.
10 Day Trial Costs You Nothing
You can try any "Reliable" rebuilt machine for 10 days at our risk. We even pay express charges. What could be fairer?
FREE Investigate this offer. Send coupon today for big catalog FREE. It is sure to save you money.
RELIABLE ADDING MACHINE CORP.
Dept. 209 184 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me your large catalog listing all makes and models, also complete information as to price, terms, etc.
Name..........
Address..........
City.......... *State*..........



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Pacific. At present no actual merger of the two properties is said to be contemplated. For the benefit of Eastern readers the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* explains that the St. Louis Southwestern extends in southwesterly direction from St. Louis to Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, with branches to Memphis and Little Rock, and also to White City, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana. It serves a number of points in common with Rock Island, including Fort Worth and Dallas. Mr. Edwin Gould, who for the time being remains chairman of the St. Louis Southwestern, has made this statement to the public:

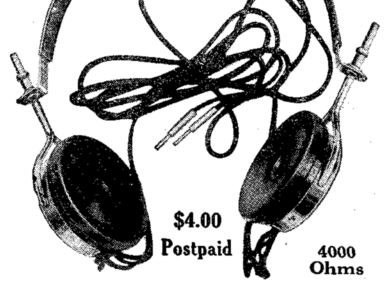
> In disposition to Rock Island of substantial holdings of St. Louis Southwestern stock, I have promoted what I conceive to be the destiny of St. Louis Southwestern property. Alliance with Rock Island commends itself on geographical traffic, and economic considerations as a mutually beneficial arrangement and as definite public advantage and logical development of legislative policy which favors natural and voluntary selection as against arbitrary or compulsory grouping. Security holders of our company may be congratulated on this development of interest in their property on the part of the great railroad organization and its eminent and able management.

CANADA GOING AHEAD WITH SHIP SUBSIDIES

PRESIDENT HARDING found it impossible to interest Congress in building up our merchant marine by the subsidy method. But Canada is going right ahead with this policy. The Boston *Christian Science Monitor* calls attention to an announcement by the Canadian Government "that a contract had been entered into with William Peterson, under which in return for annual payments of $1,300,000 he will establish and operate a fleet of ten steamships carrying freight and passengers between the Dominion and Great Britain and other countries of the Empire." Some Canadians, we read on, urge against this arrangement "that the Canadian trade is already well supplied with a good and regular shipping service, and that so far as freight carriers, or 'tramp steamships,' as they are called, are concerned, there is an oversupply that can be chartered on very favorable terms. It is further urged that, in paying public funds to a new steamship line, the Government is increasing competition with its own vessels and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which will necessarily lose considerable traffic to the new transportation agency." Continues the Boston paper:

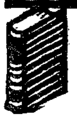
> The grounds on which the subsidy is to be paid, that the additional service will promote the Canadian export trade and benefit the grain growers by a possible

German Radio Head Sets



Genuine R.A.G. receivers, one of Germany's leading makes. Built with extreme precision for long distance radio reception.
Leather covered adjustable head band. Heavily nickeled cases and generous full length cord.
Unsurpassed for tone, volume and sensitivity. Fully Guaranteed.
Use 4,000 Ohm phones for long distance.
Complete head set will be shipped promptly on receipt of check, money order, or $4 00 in bills under positive guarantee or full cash refund for any head sets returned.
HENDERSON BROTHERS
Sole Importers and Distributors
93 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

1000 NEEDED INVENTIONS!
Greatest book ever offered to inventors. Raymond Francis Yates, former managing editor of scientific magazine, describes 1000 needed inventions. Pay $1.00 plus postage only on delivery. Money back in 10 days if not satisfied. Write NOW for copy.
BUREAU OF INVENTIVE SCIENCE
Dept. 433 Rochester, N. Y.
$1.00



ACCOUNTANCY
Pays Liberally!
Thousands of firms need Executive Accountants. Hundreds of towns need C.P.A.'s. Enter the accountancy field and **earn $3,000 to $7,500**, or more, yearly. **We quickly teach you at home**, by mail, **or** in day or evening resident classes in Chicago. Fifty leading universities and colleges use our courses. More of our students have become C.P.A.'s than have those of any other correspondence school or resident institution. **Moderate tuition—easy terms.** Write today **for our** FREE 176-page illustrated book.
Walton School of Commerce
337 Massasoit Bldg. Chicago.

Free Write-Ups About You in the Newspapers
Do the newspapers publish accounts of your social affairs? Or of your political or after-dinner speeches? Do they print your picture? Newspaper publicity is a wonderful aid to personal advancement and write-ups are easily got. Read H. S. McCauley's practical and reliable book, "Getting Your Name in Print." 122 pages.
***Small 12mo, Cloth,** $1.25 net; $1.33 post-paid*
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The Literary Digest
INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW
A new monthly magazine for all who appreciate and enjoy the fellowship of books. Edited in the belief that it is the news value of a book that gives the measure of its appeal and relation to humanity, and featuring reviews by famous authors and critics based upon this principle.
Issued Monthly—25c per copy at news-dealers
$2.50 yearly by subscription
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

reduction in ocean freight rates, are worthy ones, but it remains to be demonstrated that the results will justify the considerable amounts that will be paid while the subsidy is continued. Carriers are not the chief factor in increasing exports. Markets must be found, and in competing for the world's trade keen competition will be met from other industrial lands.

THE STANDARD'S PLACE IN THE OIL BUSINESS

THE Standard Oil Companies are held by the Federal Trade Commission to be responsible for the way in which prices of crude oil and gasoline were kept up during the past two years. Two companies of the Standard group, the Prairie Oil and Gas, and the Standard Oil of Indiana, according to the Trade Commission, "in a substantial degree dominate the price of crude oil and gasoline in the mid-continent area where nearly one-half of the domestic crude is produced and one-third of the domestic oil supply is consumed." Independent marketers, it is stated, "generally recognize the futility of trying to sell at prices other than those established by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana." These statements appear in information submitted by the Commission in response to Senator Trammel's Senate resolution. The Commission says, in connection with the dissolution of the old Standard Oil Company, that there is evidence to the effect that the Standard Companies have been operating less consistently as a group, tho the more important members are "fortifying themselves by acquiring control of independents and entering new branches of the industry as integrated and dominant units in the territories in which they operate." As a result of an investigation carried on over two years, the Federal Trade Commission makes the following specific recommendations:

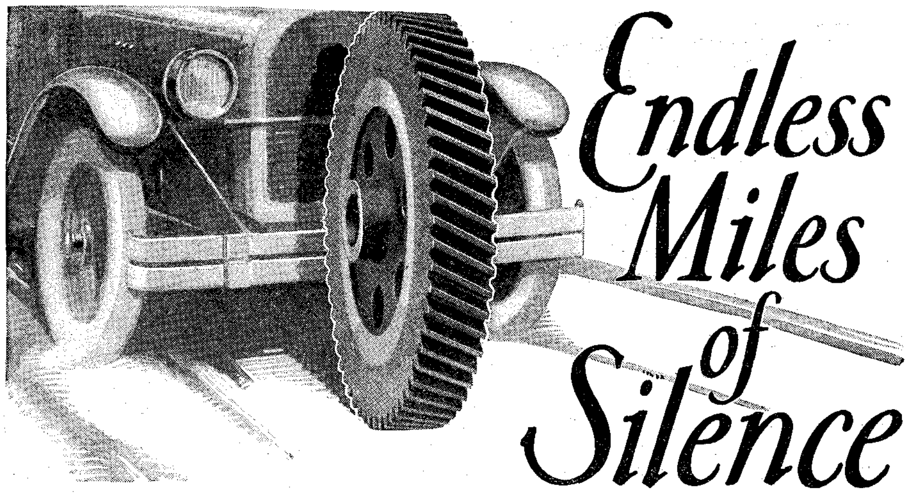
1. Application of the commodities clause to pipe lines as well as to railroads to prevent pipe line companies from being connected with a company shipping oil.
2. Lower pipe line rates and reduction of minimum shipment requirements to relieve small shippers.
3. Prohibition by Federal legislation of common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law.
4. Examination by the Department of Justice of the results of the Standard Oil decree and of the present organization and activities of members of the group.
5. Consideration by Congress of some restriction upon the exportation of crude oil and its products in view of the rapid depletion of domestic resources.
6. Study of existing wasteful methods of drilling.
7. Legislation for collecting and reporting facts of the industry.
8. Establishment of consumers' cooperative gasoline supply organization in order to save part of the wide margins frequently prevailing between independent refineries and service station prices and thereby also to encourage competition.

What you can see.... *through coupons*

Money carefully invested during income-earning years provides the means and the time to see the world during income-spending years. Let us help you to lay out a far-sighted investment program with the well-secured bonds we offer as the cornerstone. Offices in more than 50 leading cities stand ready to give you personal investment counsel.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
National City Bank Building, New York

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES



FORMICA silent timing gears provide the modern type of silent timing drive for your motor car. They combine lasting silence, with freedom from adjustment and positive timing of the motor which does not change with wear.

You can buy the Formica equipped car with confidence. It is a car whose engineers are up with the times—for this is unquestionably the timing drive of the future.

Formica stands the highest impact test of any non-metallic gear material and is as uniform as a good grade of steel. It is not affected by moisture, oil or moderate heat, acids or alkalies.

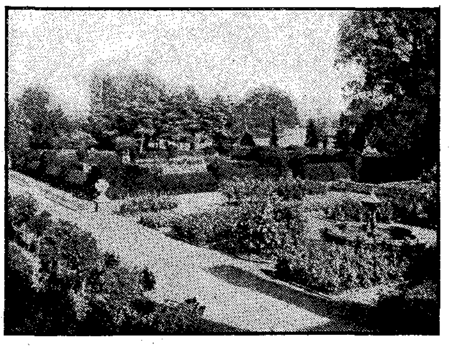
Replacement timing gears of Formica for all makes of cars are made and sold by the Perfection Gear Company, Chicago, Ill.

Formica is used for radio insulation by 125 leading set makers; by hundreds of electrical manufacturers; for industrial gears and pinions and for pump valves.

Write for booklet "What Formica Is."

THE FORMICA INSULATION COMPANY
4646 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati Ohio

FORMICA
Made from Anhydrous Bakelite Resins
SHEETS TUBES RODS



Do You Live in a Small Town, or the Suburbs of a Big Town?

Do you want to make a beautiful garden of Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Fruits, and Vegetables?

Do you want to raise luscious Berries in the dead of winter—Carnations and other flowers in bloom all the year round?

Would you like to have a little lake with Water Lilies and Flowers flourishing on its banks?

Would you like to grow plants good enough for exhibition?

In fact, if you want to learn to-day's methods of garden making and see large photographic pictures of nearly 100 of the most beautiful gardens in the whole world, possess yourself of that masterful new text-book on horticulture, just from the press—

THE COMPLETE AMATEUR GARDENER

By H. H. THOMAS, Renowned Horticultural Expert

A reliable work of unusual scope and pictorial charm, comprising 530 pages of text matter, generously illustrated with instructive diagrams, in addition to 96 pages of engravings showing different kinds of gardens.

For Big or Little Gardeners

In this book the experienced gardener, whether he has a modest little plot of land or owns a pretentious country estate, is sure to find helpful information about utilizing his ground. To the amateur gardener, or the beginner, the book will give the comforting and ever-present companionship of *a learned, experienced, and reliable guide.*

Covers Every Point

Every aspect of gardening is covered. Every bit of information is based on personal practical experience. Six chapters describe in fascinating detail the Making and Managing of the Garden—garden planning, grouping for color effects, explanations of gardening terms, path making, getting rid of weeds, etc.

Gardens of Fragrance

The next eighteen chapters (200 pages) show what can be achieved in the Flower Garden—growing roses and sweet peas, herbaceous borders, flowers for shady borders, carnation borders, water and rock gardening, wall and window gardening, raising annuals and biennials, bulbs, lilies, climbing plants, etc.

Greenhouse Possibilities

Then come the eight great chapters on The Amateur Greenhouse and the revelations of the wonderful things the amateur gardener does with Orchids, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, Cactuses, Room Plants, etc.; how to heat the greenhouse and how to use it unheated.

Early Fruits and Vegetables

In the four chapters (42 pages) on Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation, the distinguished author tells of the numerous opportunities the amateur gardener has for raising abundant crops of good vegetables. Which plants should and which should not have fresh fertilizer. Growing fruit trees in pots. How to prepare ground and how to plant.

Three important chapters are on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and Garden Hedges; one on Propagation, one on Manures and Manuring, and a closing chapter on Plant Diseases and Pests, with pictures of pests and directions for getting rid of them.

In the 17-page index you can almost instantly put your finger on information on any phase of garden culture.

The book is thoroughly practical throughout and will give satisfaction to any one gardening anywhere in the temperate zone.

Medium 8vo. Cloth $6, net; $6.20 post paid.

FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 11.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first President of the Republic of China, often referred to as the "George Washington of the Far East," dies at Peking, in his sixty-fourth year.

March 12.—Speaking for his Government and for the British Dominions, Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, rejects the League of Nations' security and disarmament protocol on the ground that it is inadequate to preserve peace, and in its place he suggests a system of regional defensive pacts arranged under the League.

Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and former Premier of Prussia, is sworn in as Acting President of Germany. He will hold office until inauguration of the successor to the late President Ebert.

March 13.—Six people are killed and thirty-six wounded in a clash between the police and Communists at a Communist rally at Halle, Germany, says a dispatch.

March 14.—The Council of the League of Nations says that it is pleased with Germany's desire to enter the League, but that it can extend no special favors, that Germany, in case of need, will be called on in proportion to her military ability, as provided in Article XVI of the Covenant.

Archbishop Ruch of Alsace orders a three-day strike of all school children in protest against the Government's action in instituting interdenominational schools at Colmar in which no religious teaching will be permitted. The Government replies that in the interest of the liberty of all religions it is seeking to provide education which will not be limited to children of any particular creed.

March 15.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires says that a big demonstration was held in Lima, Peru, on March 14 in protest against the award of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica controversy.

DOMESTIC

March 11.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Lieut.-Col. James E. Fechet to be Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Colonel Fechet succeeds Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell.

President Coolidge nominates Charles C. Eberhardt of Kansas to be Minister to Nicaragua, and George T. Summerlin of Louisiana to be Minister to Honduras.

March 12.—President Coolidge resubmits the name of Charles B. Warren for Attorney-General.

The Senate's Republican conference adopts a resolution not to bind any Senator to any action taken by the conference, but permitting him to exercise freedom of judgment.

A prehistoric city, believed to be the oldest site of civilization in the United States, has been partially dug out of the sand-hills of southern Nevada, reports M. R. Harrington, director of an expedition working under the joint auspices of the Museum of the American Indian of New York and the State of Nevada.

March 13.—By a vote of 63 to 14, the Senate ratifies the Isle of Pines Treaty, which vests the ownership of that island in the Republic of Cuba. The Treaty has been pending before the Senate since March 3, 1904, and was submitted by President Roosevelt.

Chairman Madden of the House Appropriations Committee informs President Coolidge that appropriations authorized for the coming fiscal year were $11,000,000 under budget estimates.

March 14.—Walter Camp, veteran authority on football and sports, dies suddenly in New York, in his sixty-sixth year.

In a review of American relief activities in the Near East in 1924, Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, says that more than a million Americans contributed $4,265,322 to the Near East Relief. The organization reached 554,978 persons, most of whom were women and children.

Hoffman Philip of New York is nominated by President Coolidge as Minister to Persia.

March 16.—The Senate rejects the nomination of Charles B. Warren as Attorney-General, by a vote of 46 to 39.

March 17.—John Garibaldi Sargent, of Ludlow, Vermont, is nominated by President Coolidge as Attorney-General of the United States, and is unanimously confirmed by the Senate, which suspends its rules to hurry the procedure. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York, is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to Germany. Dr. Schurman is now Minister to China.

A dynamite or nitroglycerin bomb thrown into the mouth of a mine of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation at Fairmont, West Virginia, wrecks the mine, and entombs forty men.

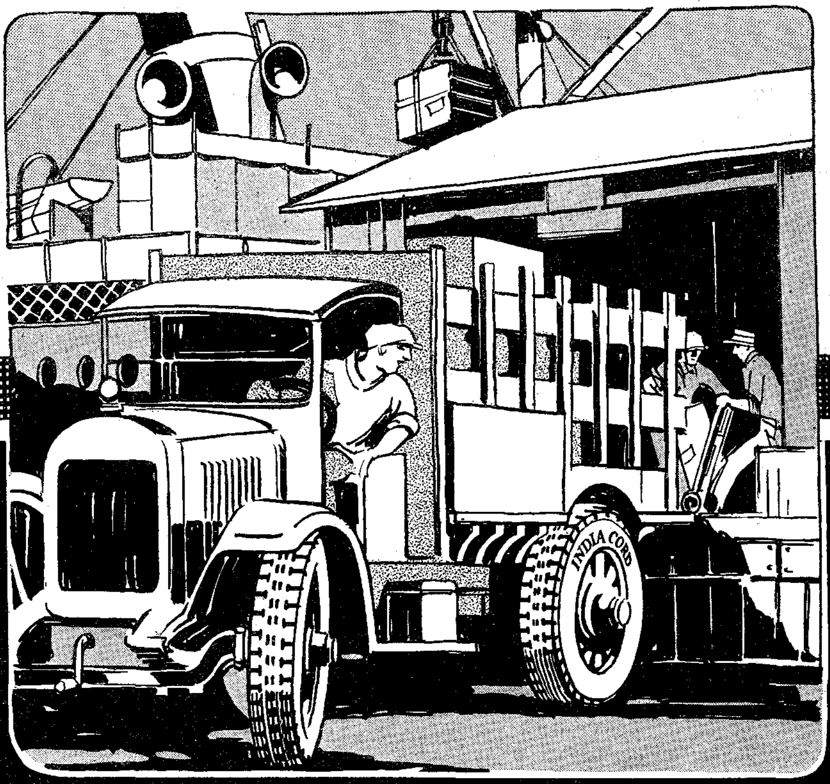
Juggling With Life and Death.—A man with an uncanny mania for juggling with figures produced pencil and paper and said to a friend: "Put down the number of your living brothers. Multiply it by two. Add three. Multiply the result by five. Add the number of living sisters. Multiply the result by ten. Add the number of dead brothers and sisters. Subtract one hundred and fifty from the result." The friend did it. "Now," said the other with a cunning smile, "the right-hand figure will be the number of deaths, the middle figure the number of living sisters, and the left-hand figure the number of living brothers." And so it was.—*Tit-Bits* (*London*).

But You Need 'Em to Throw at the Loud Speaker

I went to look at an apartment in a spiffy new building. "There is no built-in bookcase," said I, "nor do I see where my own bookcases would fit in." "Books!" said the sleek young agent, "why, madam, no one needs books these days, with the radio!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Strategic Silence.—"You have been strangely silent of late."

"I have decided," answered Senator Sorghum, "that the people do not like a man to talk continuously. It's better to permit the impression that you are taking time off to do a little thinking."—*Washington Evening Star.*



Full Value

In India Tires a measure of service has been attained that is entirely out of proportion to the cost.

Operators of commercial fleets and busses have proved this by their mileage records—and take 61% of the entire India output.

Passenger car owners can well profit by the experience of these careful buyers.

The Extra Miles Cost No More

THE INDIA TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio

INDIA TIRES

J 33

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Bad Language.—It's a wonder money doesn't blush when made to talk the way it does by some people.—*Des Moines Tribune.*

Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum.—
FAMILY FLEES FIRE
CAUSED BY FLUE FLAW.
—*Headline, Baltimore Evening Sun.*

Off the Square.—Clubman—"Have a game of chess, Brown?"

Cross-word Victim—"No, my doctor has forbidden me to look at anything with squares on."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Encouraging.—Sign in a Chicago neighborhood restaurant: "Don't be afraid to ask for credit. Our refusal will be polite."—*The Christian Register.*

Help! — "What's the excitement in the Congressional Library?"

"Seems a Congressman wandered in." — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Good Contortionist.—Mrs. Bumpus and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, had testified that each morning on Mr. Bumpus's leaving he would stand in the doorway with his arms around his wife and wave good-by to her until he was out of sight.—*The Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Defined at Last.—Jimmy is three years old and very fond of telling his dreams at the breakfast table. One morning his father, thinking to apply an intelligence test, said, "But, Jimmy, I don't believe you know what a dream is."

Jimmy's answer came quick and sure: "Yes, I do. It's moving-pictures while you're asleep."—*The Congregationalist.*

Blind Beggar's Day Off.—The benevolent old lady was about to drop her usual coin in the hat of the blind beggar at the corner. "You don't seem to be the same man who sits here always," she remarked. "No, lady, he's my brother." "I hope your brother is not ill," she went on. "Oh, no, mum," was the unexpected answer. "He's taken an afternoon off an' gone to the movies."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ye Rapacious Host.—The Winfield hotels have been having crowded houses this week.

"We declare we can't take care of another one, and then some old friend or some one who has friends at the hotel, comes in and sets down his grip and we put another bed somewhere," said a hotel clerk.

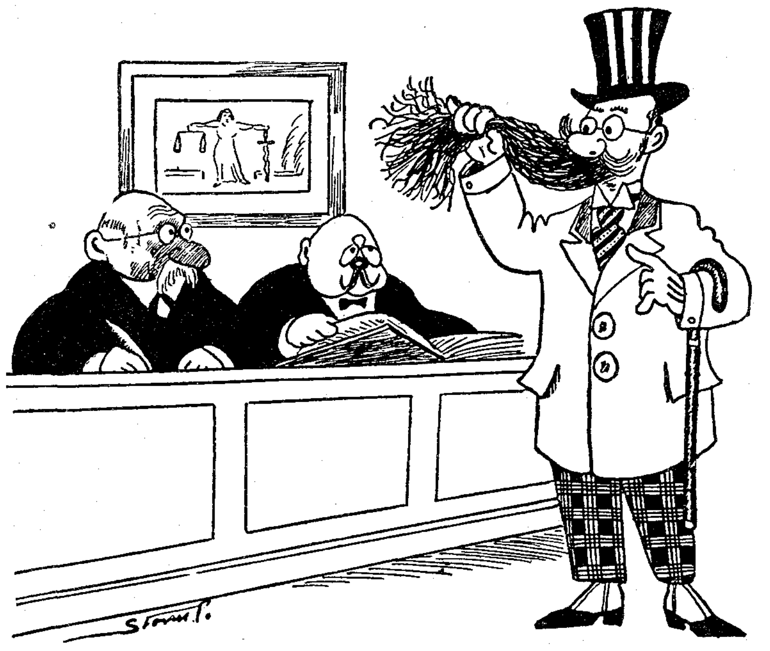
"We hate to send any one away, and especially an old customer. But we couldn't be any busier than we have been this week. We work to rapacity all the time."—*Winfield Courier.*

Feeling Them, Too.—
CALVIN COOLIDGE TAKES
OATS AS U. S. PRESIDENT.
—*Headline in the Pueblo Star Journal.*

Talking Car.—
AUTOS CRASH; ONE
IS CHARGED WITH
ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.
—*Headline in the Houston Chronicle.*

Where Economy Wins.—"Are you in favor of economy?"

"I am," answered Senator Sorghum. "I don't care much for it as a personal practise, but it is one of the safest subjects for a speech in the entire repertory of statesmanship."—*Washington Star.*



"Have you any extravagances?"
"Yes. I wear a tie under my beard."
—*Klod Hans* (Copenhagen).

Behind the Scenes

It was evidently a clear-cut case of desertion. Her lawyer proved that he had deliberately abandoned her some six months before, and gone to live in the Elks' Club. Mere chance had disclosed the miscreant's whereabouts. The jury was primed.

Then, by adroit cross-questioning, the defendant's counsel brought out the fact that she had

—sharpened her eyebrow pencil with his razor
—told her friends how much he was making
—asked him, on alternate nights, why he didn't live in his old office
—always favored canned soup
—preempted eight out of the ten hooks in the closet
—played golf (with him)
—insisted on the window-regulating privilege at night
—believed what her mother told her
—suspected his scrawny secretary

and

invariably left the cap off the tooth-paste tube!

Acquittal, naturally, resulted on the first ballot.—S. J. in *Life.*

S'blood!—"Want to go on a sleighing party?"

"Sure. Who are we going to slay?"—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

Measure in All Things.—Father—"Remember, son, beauty is only skin-deep."

Son—"That's deep enough for me. I'm no cannibal."—*Whirlwind.*

Why Housework Suffers.—HOUSEWORK wanted—A young white girl with refs. to hel with housework and wait on table.—*Classified ad. in the Oakland* (*Cal.*) *Tribune.*

Merely Ornamental.—"They tell me you have a model husband, Mrs. Hicks."

"Yus, sir, but 'e ain't a workin' model."—*The Humorist* (*London*).

Common Reason. — FOR SALE—Small stock dry goods and groceries, best location; reason for selling, old age.—*Classified ad. in the Corpus Christi* (*Texas*) *Caller.*

With a Blow-out at the Unveiling. — "I see some one has suggested a statue to the man who invented rubber tires."

"Wouldn't a bust be more appropriate?" — *Boston Transcript.*

Absolutely Innocent. —Limb of the Law—"Yer pinched for speeding!"

Sweet Young Thing—"Why, officer, you can't arrest me. This isn't my car, and I haven't any operator's license."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Helping Her Out.—A woman got on a trolley-car and, finding that she had no change, handed the conductor a ten-dollar bill.

"I'm sorry," she said, "but I haven't a nickel."

"Don't worry, lady," said the conductor, "you'll have just 199 of 'em in a minute."—*Medley.*

Quick Together, Quick Apart.—A certain automobile manufacturer, who advertised that he had put one of his cars together in just seven minutes, was rung up on the phone and asked if it were true.

"Yes," was his answer. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing. Only I believe I have that car."—*Boston Transcript.*

Worse.—As the rich man was motoring through a country district, he noticed an old man seated outside a cottage with all his furniture around him.

"Poor old soul," the visitor said, stopping his car and giving the old gentleman a bank-note. "What's your trouble—evicted, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the mournful reply, "it's just my old woman whitewashing."—*The Christian Register.*